CYCLES
All British Make
[illegible]
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Y[illegible]

FOUNDED BY SIR PHE[illegible]

VOL. X NO. 78 BOMBAY: SATURDA[illegible]

13811

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart.
Moriaka Maru.	M. Okamoto	4,0[illegible]	10th Mar.	16th Apr
Awa Maru.	N. Narei	6,309	14th Ap	20th „
*Saiko Maru			26th „	4th May
†Sanuki Maru	K. Nakajima	5,372	23rd „	27th Apr
*Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,9[illegible]	15th May	31st „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,552	[illegible]	[illegible]

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.

†From Calcutta via Tuticorin, Calicut and Colombo.

All steamers, equipped with [illegible] fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
1922		
1st April.	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
[illegible] „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	KALLYAN	9,987
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA X	15,825

MANTUA, *NALDERA, [illegible] — Through steamers from Australia.

†Through steamers from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for [illegible] via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	[illegible]
1st June	MANTOLA	[illegible]

†Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

3rd April	DUNERA
8th „	DONGOLA
5th May	SICILIA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1922		
5th May	MALWA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
7th April	LINGA	Karachi direct
3rd April	DHASA	Karachi coasting
4th „	VARELA	Busreh direct
5th „	TAROBA	[illegible] S. Africa
6th „	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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P. O. Box 125.
Telephone No. 1280.

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THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD., and The [illegible] STEAMERS, Ltd. (Joint Service).

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI.

S.S. "HEJAZ" 3376 ton is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents,
49, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
C2525

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl.	60,000,000 about	£5,000,000
Paid up Capital	Fl.	55,000,000 „	£4,600,000
Reserve Fund	Fl.	47,750,000 „	£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH INDIA BRANCHES.
Amboina, Bandoeng, Cheribon, [illegible], Macassar, Medan, [illegible], Palembang, Pekalongan, Probolingo, Samarang, Sourabaya, Tegal, [illegible], Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, [illegible] Duncan's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS.—Bank Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

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Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
[illegible] Hyderabad, Montgomery, [illegible] Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City, Umballa Cantt [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed [illegible] from January to June and [illegible] from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates [illegible] be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums [illegible] received [illegible] interest allowed [illegible] per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation [illegible] terms to be arranged against approved security.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	[illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,5[illegible],70,523
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,44,74,303
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,387

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: [illegible] Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or [illegible]

General Managers.
[illegible] D. L. BUCKLEY [illegible]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
STERLING RESERVE FUND	[illegible]
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$2[illegible],500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Penang	Vladivostock
Hongkew	Peking	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 [illegible] per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible] periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
(Affiliated with [illegible] Banking [illegible] Corporation, Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible] GOVERNMENT PAPER [illegible]
CONTINGENCY [illegible] for [illegible] Dividends [illegible] fluctuations in value [illegible] investments [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay [illegible] Jubbulpore, [illegible] Naini Tal, [illegible]

Allahabad [illegible] Aminabad Park, Lucknow, [illegible] Cawnpore City [illegible] Hapur [illegible] Lucknow [illegible] Moradabad [illegible]

CORRESPONDENTS [illegible] the principal [illegible] and O. Bank [illegible] National Provincial [illegible] England, Limited.

CURRENT [illegible] interest at 2 per cent. allowed [illegible] from Rs. 500 to [illegible] interest amounts to [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, [illegible]
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL [illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
CALLED-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible] Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum [illegible] BALANCES up to Rs. [illegible] to 30 June [illegible] interest is allowed on [illegible] provided the balance does not [illegible] figure. No interest [illegible] accrued amounts to Rs. [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS received [illegible] and for shorter periods at rates [illegible] tained on application.

SAVINGS BANK: Interest [illegible] per cent. per annum. Rules [illegible]

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS [illegible] on approved securities [illegible]

SHARES AND SECURITIES [illegible] sold.

Banking business of every [illegible] transacted.

[illegible]
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
[illegible] Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul [illegible]

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 993,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible], Chairman.
[illegible] Lees-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
[illegible]
[illegible] Jackson, Bart.
[illegible] Esqr.
[illegible] Martin, Esqr.
[illegible] Esqr.
[illegible] Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
[illegible] Raymond, Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
[illegible] Morarji, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 318, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

[illegible]
Securities [illegible]
funds, [illegible]
yield.

For further particulars [illegible]
Mr. Yeshwant Anna [illegible]
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
7, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI AND SURAT. Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted. Interest allowed for 15 months at 6 per cent. [illegible] at [illegible] on sums above 5000 special rates for large deposits. Cheques or drafts [illegible] part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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KHOSLA AND CO.,
Manager.

INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Surat, [illegible] Bazar [illegible] and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial [illegible] England [illegible]

[illegible] Capital [illegible] Rs. 1,00,00,000
[illegible] Liability for Call [illegible]
[illegible] Contingency Fund [illegible] Rs. [illegible],000

CURRENT ACCOUNT.—Interest [illegible] per cent. [illegible] round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and [illegible]

[illegible] DEPOSITS.—Received at [illegible]

[illegible] DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC [illegible] London bought and [illegible] GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

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CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of [illegible] per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

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Manager.
Bombay Branch,
[illegible] Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

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[illegible]blished 1891.

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18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

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P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DEGEANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
[illegible], Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PANCHGANI.

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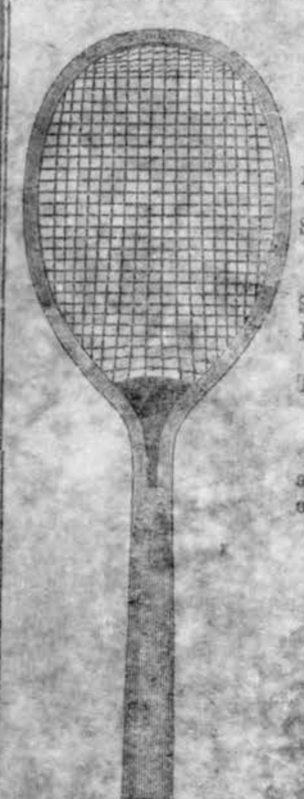

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„ „ „ B. „	„	52	8	0
Slazenger's "I. Z."	„	54	0	0
„ "Raushaw"	„	28	8	0
„ "Demon"	„	27	8	0
Spalding's "Gold Medal"	„	42	0	0
F. A. Davis "Aurgus"	„	55	0	0
„ „ "Riseley"	„	50	0	0
T. H. Prosser's "Imvd. Phenomenon"	„	52	8	0
„ "Don"	„	25	8	0

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*Because of our plans, our Terms and especially

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AND

SUPER TAX

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TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

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CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN

GANDHI CALENDER 4 As.

...Drugging ...from any ...in your Eye, ... Are you a prey to ... If so, invoke the ...instrument, which ...specialists fail. Satisfied ...it, "Divine Aid," "Elixir ...Messiah," etc., etc. Its cost is ...25-8, plus p. and p. charges. It ...cured thousands.

All Eye diseases, Ear troubles, Head and Throat afflictions and Catarrhal infirmities yield to it unfailingly. Detailed literature free for request, from

ACTINA BUREAU,

BATALA (PUNJAB, B. C.)

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Insist on Having Only

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INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school master, and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross. AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL;

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STANDARD FOUNTAIN PENS

	Rs.	A.		Rs	A.
Waterman	6	12	Swan	4	12
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„ Self filling	9	8	„ 800 (long)	7	0
„ Nib	4	8	„ 500 (Stent)	14	0
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Conklin	6	8	Gravity stylo	3	0
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	Rs.
New Policies in 1920	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	6,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. LOW PREMIUMS. SIMPLE CONDITIONS. LARGE BONUSES:

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Tri-Iodo-ethyl-phnyl.

The best Antiseptic

Use it externally for Wounds, Cuts Burns and Scalds.

Use it internally for Colds, Catarrh Bronchial Asthma, Influenza, Typhoid and Dysentry.

Particularly efficacious in the diseases of Women.

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Medicines prepared according to the principles of the latest and up-to-date scientific authorities and modified by us to suit Indian climate and temperament

GURANTEED CURE FOR

LEUCODERMA & LEPROSY

Leucoderma or White skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific pills and oils only aggravate and in going to cure the disease create new complications. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant non-mercurial i.e., totally harmless drugs producing no reactions. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic, or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both for internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set to last a month. Cure in 3 months. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair :—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects a wonderful thing for the Leucoderm in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Macule Anasthetics or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked and cured by our Scientific remedies including internal medicine and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 5 per full set. Detailed information in literature sent free to all.

TO LAST 45 DAYS—CURE IN 6 MONTHS.

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MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,

Specialist in Leprosy and Skin Diseases and Biochemist. Prop: Behar Chemical Works.

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Colts Mausers, Webley and other well-known makers' single barrel ejector and non-ejector guns, Cartridges of all kinds.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1922.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.

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STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
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S.S. "HEJAZ" 3876 ton is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,24,250
Rs.	5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1921 Rs.	2,61,79,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31st December, 1921 ...... Rs.	5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

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Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
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	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuddalore	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuttack	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
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LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth). or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

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MARINE MOTOR
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The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

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Under expert and most efficient management.
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Cheapest Rates of Premium.
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ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	29,45,920	0	0
Capital Paid-up	?7,20,000	0	0
Reserve Funds	[illegible]		

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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DES RAJ MEHRA,
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MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS, AND SHIP BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padank and White chunglam scants, Malabar wood Teak wood, Cheri wood, Devadar wood, Sal scraps, Gungle wood, Misnd wood, Poon wood, Benteak, Mangow wood, Pate wood, Ongon pipe, Mangang wood Singapori wood, Japanese Pine, Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mati Poles, Teak Poles, Teak Pickets, etc., etc., at the cotton depot sewree Plot No. 2 lately pertaining to the timber sales committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd April at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton depot sewree Plot No. 2 the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Kheshavji Mulji and Pirogshaw R. Vakharia. A list of goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1922, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE of a very high class, artistic, new designed teakwood household furniture such as dressing tables, dining tables, writing tables, writing desks, dinner wagons arm and easy chairs, large and small cupboards, towel rack, wooden benches, sun screens, round table, bookstand foot mat, rat traps, durries, etc., etc., Crockery such as tea and coffee sets and tumblers, cruet stand, plates and dishes, table spoons and dessert spoons, forks, knives, etc., etc.

The property of the manager of an import office closing their business.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, the above mentioned very high class, artistic new designed teakwood house hold furniture and crockery, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and good to be removed by the same evening.

The Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction TUESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following parcels and luggage consisting of 16 cases of Mill Machinery Bales of C. P. goods, Cotton twist, Swadeshi cloth, Iron cot, leather hand bags, ekdans, carved—wood teapoys, polo sticks, photographic material, English and Indian medecines, hornless gramophones, boxes and trunks, old clothing, cases of shoes, grains, brass and copper ware, umbrellas, bicycles, gas cylinders and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, OPPOSITE UNION MILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Kasibai, widow of Thaker Lalji Kerson, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Musa Haji Jusub, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1920, and further charge dated 5th day of April, 1921, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 226.45 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 662, 663, 667, 689, 759 and New Nos. 2A/12645 and 2B/12646, and New Survey No. 1A/2669 and 1A/2670, 3A, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2402 and Street No. 237 B. B., and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Haji Habid Haji Karim, on or towards the North by common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Habil Haji Karim, on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ali Haji Tyeb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo Street.
No. 3409
Tel.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BARRELS LEAD ORE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Tulsichand and Shapoorji's Godown in Baroda Street opposite the Victoria Docks by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Shomia and Co., of Khoja Moholla, Samuel Street, the following:—

M. S. C.—125 Barrels Lead Ore, "Cock" Brand.

Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

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The growing popularity o... is due to the fact that the investo... his unemployed balances and yet ... Securities and in Securities admitted by ... funds, he also get prompt service and polite tre... yield.

Savings Accounts ...
Current Accounts 3 % ...

For further particulars apply to:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kudte
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Dr. ...
The Shilotri B...
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad Deccan.

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency
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Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE
BOMBAY, No. 4...

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 221.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, supboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, dining table, dinner set, crockery glassware, glass and panel door cupboards, cheval glass, photo frames, etc.,

A large collection of old silver and copper coins.

Typewriter and marble figures.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esquire Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramgopal Tadha.

One shigram carriage and one horse and bad coins.

By order of those concerned and on a/c and at the risk of the mortgagor.

4 cases of syrup bottles and 21 cases of condensed milk and jamstins.

By order of the office concerned.

50 "Matchless" cycle tubes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

New Bentwood rocking chairs, revolving office chairs, bentwood chairs, flower stand, American folding chair, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of High Class and Household Furniture by well-known makers. Sliding Dining Table. Sideboard Handsome silver show case cabinet palmstands full size Cheval Dressing Table Sweet tone cottage Piano Picture, Platedware Glassware, Carpets English Ice Refrigerator.

On FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1922, in the General Post Office 2nd floor at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard. Dinner Waggon Dumbwaiters. Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and ... set, Revolving Book stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, ing C... etc., etc.

Crockery, ...erty of H. Buckney, Esq., Presidency Post Master.

The prop... will be published and the property will be open to view 3 days before sale.

Catalogues ...

MISTRY & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

AU...

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGE...
No. 32, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 TONS GLA... BROKEN TILES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd ... Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auction... sell by Public Auction at 1-30 p... by order of Seth Mithabhai Na... godown at New Chichbunder R... account and at the risk of the d... chasers, Messrs. Raval and Co.:— About 10 tons glazed broken ... A deposit of 25 per cent. wi... at the time of sale.

GAND...

Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

HOTELS

Tel. No. 2710. Telegra...
THE ONLY BES...
COMFORTABLE ...
FOR RAJAHS A...

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9,071 8,288 8,303
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...CO., ...UTTA.

...ill ...iculars ...to Box ...Chronicle." • R3279

...ESHIPS for Indian ...MECHANICAL ENGINE- ... Application Form and terms ...RY, Jamshedpur Works, INDIAN ...IRE PRODUCTS, LTD., Jamshed- ...N. Ry. R12583

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TIME-KEEPER for Mill, North Bombay, to be responsible for this Department. Experience man need apply. Good wages with prospects. Apply Box No. 7864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3196

WANTED — Experienced TECHNICAL DRAFTSMEN for Mill, capable of making working drawing Apply personally with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., Antop Hill, Matunga.
R3197

WANTED:—SUB AGENTS in principale towns of India, for typewriter ribbons and carbonpaper Phonographs, etc., on commission only. Those having experience in the line should apply with Bank refrences to:—L. Chhotalal and Co. 74, Homji Street, Fort, Cirrle, Bombay.
A R3199

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure the salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in Bombay, Calcutta and other principal Cities of India, Burma and Ceylon, for securing Advertisements for a Directory of all the leading commercial enterprises. Liberal commission allowed. Sole Agency terms arranged on consultation. Write or ...ll in person on 4th and 5th April ...2 to 3 p.m. at "Directory" C/o ... DOCTOR and CO., 25-27, Forbes ... Bombay.
R3300

...UATIONS WANTED.

...TED OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT ... store-keeper or general clerk. Pos... practical knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Served Regiment, S. & T. English firms. For particulars please apply Box No. 7905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3387

...HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press etc. ... opposite Marine Lines Station T. N. 9837.
R3230

...BE LET—Big OFFICE ROOM in the ...t. Apply at Mr. BALSARA, Archi...ce at 134, Medows Street.
R3294

...LET—THIRD-FLOOR for offices in ...bhai lane Fort, behind West and ... (Hornby Road). Apply Bhaiya
R3274

...-SPACE area in the Praja Mitra ...1st floor near Opera House Tram ... Girgaum. Apply to the
R12587

...T—A...mount Road, 1st floor with ...ttings and sanitary arrange... ...iate possession. Apply Box ... Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3244

... SPACIOUS GODOWN, ad... 260' x 100 feet, suitable for a ...b Circle near Simplex Mills ... Godown on Modikhana. For ...se LAXMIDASS GOCULDASS ...amam Street.
R3267

...LET at Grant Road, ...ry. To be let floors ... reduced rent. Apply ...VANDAS, Tel. No. ...ban Hill and Tel. ...Bhuleshwar.
R3157

...IEW" Matheran ...e. Commodious ...to suit modern ...thout Crockery, ...modation—Ten ...dition Recep... ...d outhouses. ...ive Hundred. ...es will be ...HAI AM ...Bombay
R3241

...D

...TURE.

...furniture of J. ...idge House, Ridge ...view from 8 a.m.
R3291

... & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

EMBLEM. MOTOR CYCLE with Side Car, 2 Cylinders 3 speed 5½ Horse Power. Brand New. Offered at remarkably low price of Rs. 1,500 nett. Open for Inspection at L. MATHURADAS & CO., Padamsee Building, Princess St., Bombay.
JA R3240

FOR SALE—An ESSEX CAR in perfect running order and sound condition. For Particulars, please apply to TAMHANKAR, c/o Lokamanya, Bombay 4.
JA R3256

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. A lot of Three second hand French Motor Cars, One Landaulette 20 H.P. working order and two passenger service cars of 16 and 12 seats 45 H. P. all Bosh magneto and zenith carburetor are to be disposed off at very low price with arrangement of garage of three cars Rent at Rs. 30 all. Write to B. R.. JOSHI, Jewellers, Bombay 3, Pydhoni.
JA R3246

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE SCREW HAND PRESSES, with Die Punch, for making Buttons and the like, Write SETH HARGOVAN MAKAN, Parekh Bldg. Opp. French Motor Car Co., Bombay, No. 4.
K R3272

WANTED—A Second-hand Steel LANCASHIRE BOILER in sound condition, 30' x 8', 160 lbs. working pressure. State age and detailed particulars to Box No. 7913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R12602

FOR SALE—MILL MACHINERY in working order, Inter, Roving, Ring, Frame. Cards, Mules, Looms and Reals. Apply Box No. 7906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3278

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—10 different varieties of each of the following countries: Argentine, Chili, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela: Price, 4 as. Each. The lot Rs. 2 IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L C12562

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountency. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for temporary investment of from ten to fifteen thousand Rupees or part of same. Apply Box No. 7886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3249

WANTED—A CAPITALIST with 50,000 for start the engineering office in Bombay and Delhi good interest and 50 per cent share contract in hand of Rs. 1,50,000. Write to Box No. 7911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3302

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R2785

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per Tola. Papier machine leather bags. Hive collected genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. We supply embroideries, wood carving, everything obtainable in Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3301

PROFESSION

BOMBAY HUMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY —63, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Genuine Homoeopathic and Biochemic Remedies. Free consultations for the poor daily from 1 to 2 p.m., Consulting Physician, Dr. TRIKAMLAL A. BROKER, M.D.
R3259

DENTAL NOTICES

I shall be out of Bombay for one month from April 20.

Mr H. G. MOGHE,
L.M. & S., L.D.S., (Eng.).

Parvati Bhavan,
...ndhurst Bridge.
R3293

...NOTICES

...E OF REMOVAL

...FFICERS of R. BOSSI and CO., and ... BOGGIANO and CO., in Liquidation ... been REMOVED to 4/8, HUMUM ST. ...ombay, 1st April, 1922.
C12598

NOTICE OF SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW, situate at Matheran, adjoining Parsee Gymkhana, opposite Vora Sanitorium, bearing No. 161 and known as "Esmailji K. Neterwalla's New Bungalow." Apply to Messrs. VACHHA and Co., Solicitors, Hornby Road, or to MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI, Khoka Bazaar, Bombay.
C12576

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Continuous Dyeing Machine for 66" cloth.
One Soaping and Washing Machine to work with the above.
One 66" 3 bowl starch Mangle, connected with 15 cylinders horizontal drying range 70" on face.
One Mac Farlane Hank Dyeing Machine.

All the Machines are of Messrs. J. H. Riley's make and very little used, and they can be seen in working order at the Tata Mills, Parel, Offers will be received by and further particulars can be obtained from the Agents, THE TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Fort.
C12588

NOTICE.

WANTED for the service of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, an OFFICER to conduct the outside audit of the operations of the various Municipal departments. The Officer selected should have accounts experience or an accounts degree. Special value will attach to a knowledge of casting accountancy and to previous experience in outside audit. The salary of the post will be Rs. 600—50—800. The Officer selected will be expected to sign an agreement for 5 years. He must be able to ride a bicycle or a motor bicycle. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be made to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay before the 1st May, 1922.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th March, 1922.
C12601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, damage and short-delivery, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st April, 1922.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY

SESSION 1922-1923.

THE COLLEGE reopens for the Grishmadhiweshana on the 15th June, 1922. New students will be admitted from the 8th to 15th June.

Requirements of admission into the College:—(1) A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any National or other Indian University. (2) A certificate of good moral character signed by two gentlemen. (3) Admission fee of Rs. 5 with the application.

FEES AND DEPOSITS.

The admission fee is required of every student entering the College, and is payable but once. TUTION:—The tution fee for the first year is one hundred and twenty rupees (Rs. 120) that is sixty for each term, and is payable at the beginning of each term. This fees does not include laboratory fees. Breakace deposit:—A deposit of Ten Rupees (Rs. 10) is required of each student at the beginning of each year.

The fee of the students Association is Rs. 5 per term and is to be paid along with the college fees.

Fees are not returnable at any time, except by special action of the college Authorities.

The Students Hostels:—Arrangemens for the residence of about 200 students are made in the newly built block in the college compound fitted withball the modern equipments. Students desirous of staying in the Hostel should register their names immediately by paying Rs. 2 as registration fees. Rooms will be distributed according to the priority.

The curriculum consists of five years of two terms each.

In the first year following subjects shall be taught:—(1) Inorganic Chemistry Theoretical and Practical, (2) Physics, (3) General Biology (a) Botany and (b) Zoology, (4) Modern Languages:—German or French and Hindi.

Second and third years will be devoted to the study of organic Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy.

The last two, that is the fourth and fifth years, will embrace the Clinical branches (1) Medicine, (2) Surgery, (3) Obstetrics, (4) Gyneocology, (5) Therapeutics, (6) Mental Diseases, (7) diseases of children and (8) Diseases of Ear Nose, and Throat, (9) Ophtholmology, (10) Pathology and Bacteriology, (11) Hygien, (12) Medical Jurisprudence, (13) Ayurveda.

For full particulars apply to:—

Dr. D. D. SATHAYE, F.R.F.P.S.,
Superintendent,
National Medical College.

2nd Victoria Cross Lane,
(Near Byculla Station.)
Mazagaon, Bombay.

LOST SHARES

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO ,LTD,

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 20 Shares Nos. 288080/099 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Moorad, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) HAJEE MAHOMED MOORAD.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our client, Mr. M. P. CONTRACTOR, has been drawn to the Notice for Sale on his account and at his risk of the property known as "Watson's Hotel", situate is Esplanade Road, Fort, appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1922.

Our client had agreed to purchase the said property but for reasons well-known to the Vendor, Mr. Bhanji Kanji, and his Attorneys, Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., our client has under legal advice cancelled the contract for purchase.

It is therefore notified that our client has nothing whatever to do with the said intended Auction Sale of the said property.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1922.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. M. P. Contractor.
C12603

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. ABDUL HOOSEIN TYEBALLI KACHWALLA and EBRAHIM TYEBALLI KACHWALLA, have purchased the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2825 of 1920 by an Order dated 9th day of February, 1922, free from all claims and incumbranees. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7024 and Street Nos. 149 and 155, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2603, New No. 9620, Old Survey No. 1025 and New Survey No. 4392, and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Ghaswalla and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Mahomed Yacoob bin Shaik Adam and now to the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
12605

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATILAL MANEKLAL of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, retired pensioner widower .... Deceased.
SHANTILAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, living on private income and residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort .... Petitioner.

All the persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of March, 1922.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12604

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of OGHADBHAI alias OGHADDAS NIMJI MEHTA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Timber Merchant .... Deceased.
SHIVLAL NIMJI MEHTA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside Bombay, the brother of the abovenamed deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of March, 1922.

Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12608

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... VALI MAHOMED HAJI ABU ha... tracted with our clients, HAJI USMAN ... ESMAIL and MAHOMED HAJI HAR... Executors and Trustees of the late ... Abdulla Hussein for the absolute sale to t... free from all claims and incumbrances of ... undermentioned property. All persons ha... any claim or interest to or in the said ... perty or any part thereof by way of sale, g... inheritance, residence, use, trust, main... nance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, cha... or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requi... to make the same known in writing to t... undersigned at their office, Albert Buildi... Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the da... hereof, as otherwise the sale will be compl... ed without reference to such claims, if an... and the same will be considered and treate... as having been absolutely waived and aba... doned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras lan... or ground together with the messuages, tene... ments and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registra... tion Sub-District of Bombay, containing b... admeasurement 740 square yards or there... abouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 4235 and Street No. 7 and forming part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 29 and others, New No. 13531 and others, Old Survey No. 2831 and others and New No. Survey No. 1-2-3/3549 and others, and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a private Road, on or towards the North by Souter Street and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12606

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Tuesday the 4th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattresses, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above is on view A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m., Thursday the 6th April.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT LANOVLA KNOWN AS "HOLIDAY HOME."

Under instructions from the Bombay Y. W. C. A., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow standing thereon, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-three gunthas situate at Mowza Lanovla, Taluka Mawal, in the District of Poona and known as "Holiday Home."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA STREET.

Suit No. 2825 of 1920.

N. H. Moos, Esq. .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai Ayashabai and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd April, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at the Eastern side, Coombharwada Street, in the City of Bombay together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasuring about 197 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration District of Bombay and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1863, New No. 8990, Old Survey No. 270, New Survey No. 4979 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7571, Street No. 3-5-7 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage, on or towards the West by the Coombharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Damoder Sootar and on or towards the South by the property of Kolee Keshav.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing Toddy from trees, etc., for the period of one year. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd April, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.), at Tardeo Flats Chowki, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing Toddy from the following places:—

The right of cutting from the following places:—

Old Sonapur ground at Worli, west of Curry Road station and east of B. B. and C. I. Rly., Antop Hill, New Mahomedan Cemetery, Clarke Road, Main Drain Road to the Villard Garden, south of Haines Road Cemetery, open drain Haines Road, and the bank on the east of the Reservoir open drain, Clerk Road, to the Pumping Station open drain from Clerk Road to the Reservoir Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Right of drawing Toddy for one year.

Old burial ground at Haines Road, Batliwalla's Dharamshala Compound, Ainsley Road, Widow Pensioners' Home.

The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one year.

Sion and Worli Reclamation ground, Arthur Road, North-West Flats, Main drain lying between Arthur Road and Clerk Road Flats North-West of Arthur Road, West side of Arthur Road, Reclaimed ground between Railway siding, Tardeo.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office or to the Superintendent's Office at Northbrook Garden, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, KNOWN AS WATSON'S "HOTEL".

Under instructi... Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wa... Attorneys fo...

...bounded ... Road, on or t... hereinafter s... the North ... South by a ... No. 3-7985 an... Bombay M... No. 2608 (1) a... SECONDLY ... Government ... messuage, te... stables and l... lying and be... Fort of Bom... trict of Bom... 661 (six hun... or thereabout... the Collector ... No. 725 new ... and new Sur... as follows, t... East by the ... or towards t... after thirdly ... North by a... South by ... are assesse... Municipal ... Munic... 2608(3)... 6BB, F... THIR... Govern... messua... ing t... Frencl... the r... taining ... or therea... of the ... old N... and ... follo... East... on ... on or ... Ghellab... South by ... and which ... Collector of ... Bombay M... 2608(2) and ... For furth... sale apply t... Attorneys f... signed.

On SUND... p.m. (S. T.) ... instructed t... "Anchorage" ... Mahal Hote... and handso... ture by Rob... glass and ... ing table, ... board and ... ing room ... rich cabine... terracotta ... lamps and ... ware, one ... single and ... dressing an... of drawers, ... ing sofa, w... silver cases, ... ble bath tu... etc., etc. ... Organist an... Catalogues ... party on vi...

Bombay, ...

AUCTI... 72, ...

SALE TO...

Auction Sa... hold Old ... of Dinin... Glasswar... Rolledgol...

On SAT... their Auct... Bombay a... and Co. ... rich furni... and High ... furniture ... Tapestry ... Suits Cab... Three Mi... Roll Topp... and Arml... Framopho... A. C. and ... Chandelier... suit cases ... steads, Fo... Icebox, ... Carpets ... Crockeryw... Stoves, Le... known ma... Musical B... Property ... V. A.

Catalogue... open to vi... A deposit ... the Lots ... should be ... ment of th...

ly settled down to long, powerful strokes, although Oxford led during the first minute.

Cambridge gained a good half length before passing Fulham football ground. Oxford, without attempting to rush work, pulled well together. Cambridge led by barely one length after mile, time being four minutes twelve seconds.

The Light-Blue Coxswain brought the boat over the centre of the river before reaching Harrods', when Cambridge led by one and half lengths, rowing almost dead ahead of Oxford. At Hammersmith Bridge, Cambridge was still one and half lengths ahead, time being seven minutes fifty seconds.

Oxford made an effort at Chiswick Eyot, but the Light Blues were rowing well within themselves and still kept their lead, reaching Chiswick Steps two lengths in front, in twelve minutes four seconds.

After that, the race was a mere procession. Although the Dark Blues occasionally spurted, they could not reduce the lead. Cambridge drew three lengths ahead at Barnes Bridge after sixteen minutes, sixteen seconds, and they spurted hard and fast when there was nothing to fear, and won comfortably.

Oxford finished in rather ragged style and several of their crew appeared to be extremely distressed.

EASY WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

Cambridge won the boat race by three and a half lengths.

The official time for the boat race to-day was nineteen minutes twenty-seven seconds.

LONDON, March 31.

Following an injury to a member of Oxford's crew which has necessitated a spare man's coming into the boat, the betting to-day was one to two on Cambridge.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

The following are the results of the University Boat Race since 1900:—

Year	Winner	Time	Won by
1900	Cam.	18m. 45s.	20 lengths
1901	Oxford	22m. 31s.	2-5 length
1902	Cam.	19m. 9s.	5 lengths
1903	Cam.	19m. 32½s.	6 lengths
1904	Cam.	21m. 36s.	4½ lengths
1905	Oxford	20m. 35s.	3 lengths
1906	Cam.	19m. 25s.	3½ lengths
1907	Cam.	20m. 26s.	4½ lengths
1908	Cam.	19m. 20s.	2½ lengths
1909	Oxford	19m. 50s.	3½ lengths
1910	Oxford	20m. 14s.	2½ lengths
1911	Oxford	18m. 29s.	2¾ lengths
1912	Oxford	22m. 5s.	3 lengths
1913	Oxford	20m. 53s.	¾ length
1914	Cam.	20m. 23s.	4½ lengths
1920	Cam.	21m. 11s.	4 lengths
1921	Cam.	19m. 45s.	1 length

NEWBURY PROGRAMME ABANDONED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

Heavy snowfall caused to-day's programme at Newbury, which included the Newbury Spring Cup, to be abandoned.

CROSS-COUNTRY 10 MILES RACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

Glasgow.—The International Cross Country Ten-miles' race run on Saturday was won by Guillemot (France), by 160 yards in 63 mins. 59 secs. Cotterill (England) was second, and Sehmeleman (France) third. The team placing resulted France first, with 53 points, England 65 Scotland 90 Wales 137 and Ireland 150.

HOCKEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

England beat Scotland in Hockey to-day at Edgbaston by seven goals to one.

BARRACKPORE RACES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE. Division III. --Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Norman's POLETRAP, 8-2, Sleigh 1
Mr Galstaun's GREEN DAME, 8-9, Harrison 2
Mr Edward's WOLFKIN, 8-9, O'Brien 3
Mrs Ford's ADVISOR, 8-9, R Grace 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 18 and 30.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE. Division [illegible] —Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Main's MERCURY, 8-6, O'brien 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 8-12, Sleigh 2
Mr Galstaun's MAYBOLE, 9-0, Harrison ... 3
Mr Titwillow's CALLA, 8-9, Seastream ... 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 26, 14 and 20.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE. Division II. —Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs Oosmand and Mahomed's ROBINA, 8-9, O'Brien 1
Mr Dass' BLUSTAR, 8-12, Higgins 2
Mr Dee's SUNNY TIME, 8-8, Marland ... 3
Mr Orr's BROKEN HEART, 8-12, Seastream 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 41, Places Rs. 24, 52 and 70.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Galstaun's GREEN DAME, 9-4, Harrison 1
Mr Pratt's BABY, 9-2, Reynolds 2
Mr Brown's NIGGS, 9-3, Tesnear 3
Mr Banerji's BANNER, 9-12, Higgins 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 14, 22 and 45.

THE SERAMPORE PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Soutar's SHAPELY, 9-11, Higgins 1
Mr Pogose's CHAUNTRESS, 9-12, Sleigh ... 2
Mr Marchmont's CYNERALD, 9-10, Andas 3
Maj Hilliard's DAILY BREAD, 8-13, O'brien 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 21 and 29.

THE SERAMPORE PLATE. Division I.
Mr Dee's GLASSINGTON, 9-7, Sleigh 1
Mr Galstaun's HURDY-GURDY, 8-4, Reynolds 2
Mr Huque's TORCHLIGHT, 8-0, Thompson 3
Mr Povost's THE O'MALLEY, 7-7, Orchard 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 12 and 17.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Murdison's KITTY O'HARA, 7-7, McQuade 1
Mr Soutar's GREEN BOY, 8-3, Walker ... 2
Col Smith's ARTHUR O'LEARY, 7-7, E Grace 3
[illegible] Owen's LESSON, 8-7, O'Brien 4
[illegible] —Win Rs. 147; Places Rs. 37 and [illegible]

[illegible] PLATE. Division [illegible]

Mr Pardoe's AQUAE SOLIS, 9-5, Thompson 3
Mr Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS, 9-0, Higgins 4

* Dead-heat.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23 and 16; Places Rs. 26, 14 and 21.

LUCKNOW RACES

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 2.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.
Mr Macleod's LADY POLLY, 10-0, Thakur Abdul Gani, 20 yards 1
Mr Abdul Jamal Khan's AFFIMI, 10-0, 25 yards 2
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 14; Places Rs. 8 and 8.

THE POLO CUP.—Distance 3 furlongs.
Capt Willaseys Wilsey's JOHN WELBY, 10-7, Owner, scratch 1
Capt Anderson's APRIL, 11-7 cd 11-0, Owner 30 yards 2
Maj Hobart's WILD OATS, 10-7 cd 10-9, Capt Anderson, 15 yards 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 10—8; Places Rs. 8 and 12-8.

THE LUCKNOW HURDLES.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights.
Capt Walki's MAXIM, 11-7, Capt Pirssi ... 1
Capt Ballentine's CRESCENT, 10-12, Owner 2
Capt Hearsey's MAYO, 9-0, Abdul Ghani 3
Tates paid:—Win Rs. 10-8; Places Rs. 7 and 7.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.
Capt Arnold's DOUBLE CHIN, 10-0, Castleton, 45 yards 1
Capt Willaseys Wilsey's JOHN WELBO, 11-0, Owner, scratch 2
Col Barry Smith's ARABIAN KNIGHT, 10-0, Capt Pirsse, 30 yards 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 14 and 8.

THE LADIES' PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.
Capt Anderson's REUBEN, Mrs Willoughby 10 yards 1
Mr Dutton's PICK-ME-UP, Miss Bevan, scratch 2
Maj St Stewart's SUNSHINE, Mrs Western, scratch 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 12-8 and 8.

THE POLO CUP.—Distance 3 furlongs.
Capt Persse's MOARI, 11-7, Owner, 10 yards 1
Mr Dixon's MERCIA, 11-7, Capt Ballentine, 20 yards 2
Capt Watkin's RUMOUR, 10-7, Mrs Western, 10 yards 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 7 and 12.

IN AID OF THE DEPRESSED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We request to peruse the following few lines addressed to you on behalf of the Somvanshia Samaj which forms part of the so-called depressed classes and hope that you will give your kindest thought to them. It is your well known sympathy for the cause of the helpless and the certainty of help that have emboldened us to approach you to-day and we feel sure that our appeal will not go in vain.

In these days of awakening and enlightment when every community is working for progress and uplift and when brotherhood is almost a watchword in every phase of national activity, it is but natural that the so-called depressed classes should claim their due share of attention, but it is a sad truth that the depressed communities have been solely neglected hitherto. It must be admitted that some persons of light and leading have done their level best to raise up and emancipate these miserable souls, but such people have been few and far between. The depressed classes have received but scant attention at the hands of the most and have never been a prominent objective in any of the programme. This condition of affairs is most lamentable and unless it is radically changed no platform of national work can hope for a shadow of success. What is needed is not so much of grandiloquent lectures and widely advertised lip-service as a true and upright heart that harkens to the waitings of the poor and cries of the distressed. This alone will ensure true natural unity and make for a solid foundation upon which a beautiful structure of India's glory can be erected.

With these words of introduction we beg to invite your attention to what little work our institution has done in this direction. With the limited fund at our disposal we have been conducting a night school for some years past where children of the depressed classes receive education in English and Marathi. A glance at the copy of the report submitted herewith will convince you at what sacrifice and trouble the schools are conducted, but a band of enthusiastic workers have made up their mind to make the institution a success and to crown their effort with fruition a noble band of donors have come forw[illegible] to pay their generous [illegible] However the help received [illegible]retofore is entirely inadequate to enlarge the field of activities. It is sheer want of sufficient fund that has constrained us to limit our energies to a single school, otherwise the institution would open school at [illegible] important place. It is with this view every [illegible] desire to have our hands and with [illegible] strengthened with monetary help that we make this appeal to move your noble heart and draw forth from you all that is best in the cause of your suffering brethren. Money is undoubtedly a necessity with us and this letter also is written mainly with that intention, but what we want is your warm heart melting with pity and fellow-feeling.

Yours, etc.,

K[illegible]ANDIRAM MANKOJI ROKDI,
Secretary.

RUN OVER BY A CAR:

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday morning touching the death of one Nimas Hazi Khushal who was run over by a motor-car on Ripon Road near the tram-lines while he was walking along the road.

Din Mohamed Nimaz Haji, a Mill-hand said the deceased was his father. He left the house at 8 p.m. on the 1st April. He heard an alarm on the road and went and saw the deceased lying on the tram-lines. He did not see any vehicle. He took him to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to injuries yesterday.

Himra Vithoba, a betal leaf seller said he saw the deceased on the 1st April about 8-30 a.m. At that time he was seated at his shop. The deceased was walking along Ripon Road towards Parsi Statue. He was on the left hand side of the road near the tram-lines. A motor-car came very fast from behind and an alarm was raised that a man had been knocked down. He went up to the deceased and found him lying near the tram-lines. The car was driven away. Some Mohamedans were in the car.

Asphandiar Rus[illegible] Restaurant keeper corroborated the s[illegible] of the above witnesses.

Capt. [illegible] J. J. H[illegible]

[illegible]ital at 10-20 p.m. on the 1st [illegible] to the J. J. Hosp[illegible] an unconscious state and instant. He was in[illegible] [illegible]

WORLEE OUT-FALL AND THE TIDAL MODEL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few weeks back through the courtesy of the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust I was shown the full working of the Bombay Harbour Tidal Model. Its ingenious and scientific conception speaks volumes for its designer. It is worked electrically and exactly depicts the motions of the spring and heap tides that occur daily, and pictures before our eyes the bed of the sea extending right up form the Karanja and Dharampur creeks to Mahul, Ulwa and Thana creeks with all its islands, viz., Elephanta, Hog, Butcher, Trombay, Karanja and many more. The exact depths of the several sea troughs are carefully marked to scale on the model. Only one chief feature unfortunately is missing and why it should have been left out is difficult to imagine. Its omission is not only regretable but detrimental to the scheme of the out-fall when it comes to be considered in toto. The portion so left out is the Mahim Bay and River and the Duncan Causeway between Sion and Coorla. These play an important part in the successful solution of the Bombay out-fall problem. One who has well studied and who is familiar with the physical and topographyeal features of the Island of Bombay and Salsette will readily grasp at a glance how the in-coming and out-going tides are affected by the silted-up mud flats near Mahul and Trombay extending upto the thin thread-like channel near the mouth of the creak near Thana Railway bridge. The blocking up the North End flow of tides by the Duncan Causeway is another additional draw back. It was actually demonstrated on the model by throwing in some chalky solution how the sullage if deposited there, oscillated to and fro and returned again and again towards the spot where it was first ejected. It was quite apparent that the effluent was [illegible] carried away in the open sea which oug[illegible] to have found its way in the Thana creek at every insurgence of the tides and thence into the Bassein creek and the Arabian Sea. The reason is quite obvious and not far to seek. The channel near the mouth of the Thana creek is so very narrow and thin that the enormous volume of high tides setting from the Prongs Light House end is not wide enough to carry it. This narrow bottle-neck works as a barrage to check the tides going in time in the Bassein creek. Consequently it is incumbent in the first place to sufficiently widen and dredge the Thana inlet, blast away the rocks and thereby give an ample berth for tidal in-rush of the harbour rising sea to run out in Arabian Sea under the Bassein Railway Bridge.

Moreover another setback to the speedy carriage of the tides towards the Thana creek is caused by the old blunder of damming up the Mahim River flow by the construction of the Duncan Causeway (vide Gerson Da Cunta's Origin of Bombay).

It should never be forgotten that Bombay is blessed physically by having two wide openings from the Arabian Sea, one to the South and one to the North near Bandra Land's End. The Mahim Bay should therefore be also made a contributory factor for helping to carry the tidal waters towards Thana Creek and emptying them in the Basein River. So it must necessarily devolve upon us to devise means to open out in ample measure the Duncan Causeway and let in as large a volume of the high tides from Mahim Bay towards Thana Creek. Thus the solution of the out-fall question can be easily reached by widening the mouth of the Thana Creek and adding more longer-spans to the Lady Jamsetji Couseway, and the Bandra Railway Bridge under the Duncan Causeway.

It may be argued that the cost will be prohibitive. But to my mind any capital spent upon such a scheme will be repaid by setting up highly favourable health conditions and freeing the Islands of Bombay and Salsette from recuring epidemic diseases and malaria now devastating their inhabitants annually.

Experts may wreck their brains and pocket thousands of pounds in opinions and advice, but there will be found no other solution the key to which has been suggested above. It therefore behoves Government, the Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust to appoint a joint committee to throughly go into this question and arrive at some definite solution of this knotty problem which has been before the authorities for over four decades.

Now in fine were the authorities to adopt the above named proposal the logical and the most natural conclusion for the removal of the present out-fall from Worlee must follow, with that it must be located somewhere towards the North of the Island. The exact location of the point or points of the whole foul discharge of this Island will be the locus of the resultant of the converging forces of the high-tide currents entering the harbour. But if it ever comes to be resolved under the advice of present-day experts to carry the out-fall in the Arabian Sea on the West of the Island at however great a distance no blunder will be so hugh, so disastrous to the well being of the whole Island, for this will go to pollute and befoul the whole coast line of our harbour in years to come. Were we therefore through either shiftlessness, ignorance or wilfulness fail to avail of the natural beneficient provisions and advantages conferred by Providence on one Bombay the Beautiful their violation will bring its own punishment. To go against the tide is hard and at times even exhausting. To go with the tide is simply to have common sense enough to recognise the working of the law and work in harmony with that law, we need not but to know and to observe Nature's provisions in order to find them to utilise them and to make them work for our good. The inevitable result of not adopting such a scheme would not [illegible] presumptuous on one's part to predict [illegible] within the course of a quarter of a [illegible] Bombay will come to be the centu[illegible]d of no less than two millions of graveya[illegible]nts.—Yours, etc.

its inhabit[illegible]

"J."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AT VARIANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala Sub-Inspector Khan charged Joseph K Frank with causing hurt to C. K. Charles on the 25th ultimo the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. St. John pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. D. K. Billimoria pleader.

After the accused put in his statement the parties came to a mutual settlement to live in peace and His Worship therefore recorded the case accordingly.

ASSAULT ON MR. LAKHPATY.

MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. D. N. Khandalawala passed the following judgment in which Esoof Essa and Abdul Karim Essa were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to M. A. Lakhpaty on the 20th January last.

The complainant Munshi Ali Mahomed is the proprietor of "Exelcior Printing Works" and Lakhpaty Sporting News published every morning. He also carries on business since 1908 of supplying "tips" to the race going public of Bombay and Poona. The accused Esoof Essa and Abdul Karim Essa are brothers and carry on business as trainers of race horses in Morland Road Byculla. The complainant and the accused have known each other for a long time, but since May 1920 they have not been on good terms over a dispute regarding the expenses of keeping certain race horses. On the 20th January last there appeared some criticism in the complainant's paper which was intended to draw the attention of the stipendiary stewards of the W.I.T. Club about the surprise victory of a race horse called "Huntsman" trained by accused No. 1 and to request them to make the owner, accused No. 1 and the jockey give some explanation about "the horse's suspicious feat."

On the same day at about 5-30 p.m. the complainant was sitting and talking to two or three persons in the stable of another race horse trainer called Shamlan in Morland Road, when one Jal Dinshaw a clerk of accused No. 1 came there and told him that a friend of his wanted to see him. The complainant at once went out and saw both the accused standing a little away from the stable gate. Some conversation took place between him and accused No. 1 over the comments in the paper and then accused one and two struck him with a penknife and stick respectively and subsequently accused no one struck him with a stick. The complainant rushed into a stable after the assault as he began to bleed from the head, but accidentally knocked against a bucket and fell down. Some people gathered there and he was taken to the dispensary of Dr. Sidicki who is a veternary surgeon and has his dispensary in the stable. When he was seated on a bench receiving attention from Dr. Sidicki accused No. 2 came up and again struck him with a stick.

Shortly after the assault the complainant left the stable in his motor car and went to the Nagpada Police Station and saw Inspector Power and told him that he was struck with a stick, but he did not mention anything about the blow with a pen knife. From the police station the complainant went to the J. J. Hospital attended by Sub-Inspector Gopal Raghunath Madgaoker and there in the presence of Hospital Assistant Sayanna stated for the first time that he was struck with a penknife and also with a Stick. After the injuries were dressed the complainant and the Sub-Inspector with the medical certificate came to the police station where the information was recorded. This is athe firsta time the complainant started to the police at the station that accused No. 1 struck him with a penknife. Both the accused were arrested at 8 p.m. and charged under section 324 and 114 of the I. P. C. and bailed out.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said: "Now the important question in this case is whether accused No. 1 struck the complainant with the penknife as alleged. The only evidence on this point is that of the complainant who is not corroborated by any witness for the prosecution. Dr. Sidicki was within very short distance from the spot where the assault took place and saw every thing. If a penknife had been used he was the proper person to notice it and the complainant would have atonce reported to him about it. It is not alleged that the penknife was either thrown away or concealed and many people gathered there including witnesses Shamalap and Rashid did not see any such thing being done.

The only other witness to prove this point is Dr. Sayanna, the assistant Surgeon. He says that the would on the head might have been caused by a pen knife used with considerable force, as his examination showed that it was both lacerated and clean cut.

"VAGUE AND HALTING ANSWERS."

Dr. Sayamma in my opinion gave his evidence as an expert in a very unsatisfactory manner. On more than one occassion his vague and halting asnwers clearly indicated that he did not know what he was talking about. I can hardly attach any importance to his evidence when he said that the wound might have caused by a penknife used with a considerable force. A layman with ordinary intelligence after reading the certificate describing the injury would say that if considerable force had been used the injury to the complainant would have been very much more serious. Again this expert medical witness had the temerity to differ from the views expressed by such a medical authority as Dr. Barry on the points of lacerated wounds. Mr. Welinker noticed what effect his evidence created on my mind and endeavoured to set him right and made him agree with those views with which he disagreed only a few minutes ago. As an expert witness he completely broke down. He merely came to repeat what the complainant in the presence of the Sub Inspector told him and in order to satisfy me that the complainant did tell him that he was struck with a penknife the prosecution called the Sub Inspector. This step proved fatal to the case for the prosecution has sought to be made out under sections 324 and 114.

The Sub Inspector contradicted the complainant on a most material point. It is significant to note that the Sub Inspector departed from the usual practice of sending a police constable with the injured man to the hospital to obtain the necessary certificate and himself accompanied the complainant leaving the police station without any one to take his place to attend to his duties. When asked to give the reason why he went with the complainant he gave three different answers not one of which is satisfactory. For reasons best known to him he has concealed the truth. I characterize the evidence of the complainant and that of the Sub Inspector as utterly false and I regret to find that a responsible police officer should lend his services in converting a case of simple hurt under section 323 into a case under section 324.

I find on evidence both the accused guilty under section 323 and 114 I. P. C. and I order each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default 2 weeks' rigourous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gole charged Mahomed Rahimbux with being in possession of 3 packets of cocaine without a license.

The evidence showed that Inspector Gole in the disguise of a Pathan raided a [illegible] situated at Jail Road for [illegible] regard to [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY [illegible] SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Trustees [illegible] Tilak Swaraj Fund, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned [illegible] current criminal sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 4.

Mr. Veda's lecture on "Mahatma's Imprisonment—Its significance after the great war," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Kirkee Gymkhana Races

All-India Industrial Welfare Confere[illegible] Working Men's Institute, Parel 8 a.m.

Lectures on the "National week," M[illegible] Goculdas Market Hall, Cavel Street, 6 [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, April, 5.

Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society [illegible] bay Branch), 6 p.m.

Lectures on the "National Week", M[illegible] Goculdas Market Hall, Cavel Street [illegible]

Domestic Occur[illegible]

DEATH

BERAMJI BEMANJI (Patell); [illegible] Clerk of Messrs Smetham Byrne and [illegible] Solicitors and father of Rustomji; Ho[illegible] B. Patell, Vakil and Nasarwanji B. [illegible] Lecturer V-J-T Institute died at his reside[illegible] No. 126 Girgaum Road, Chirabazar, on Satu[illegible]day 1st April.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (MONDAY) morning the 3rd Instant at 11-30 O'clock (S. T.)

C12608

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As every Congressman is expected to work vigorously in the National week, the Provincial Committee has decided to enrol all such enthusiatic workers as National Week Volunteers (without the "Pledge"). Those in "G" ward, who are keen and ea[illegible] to work in the week are requested to [illegible] enlist their names in the Congress o[illegible] (Dadar, L. J. Road, Chapra Bldg. o[illegible] Hasli Tank). The nature of work will be [illegible] enlist Congress members, collect T. S. Fu[illegible] hawk khadi etc.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKM[EN'S] INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the workers of the C. E. [illegible] was held on THURSDAY the [illegible] ulto in the Central Hall of the Institute, un[illegible] the presidentship of Mr. A.W. Phanse wh[illegible] the following resolution was passed: "This meeting of the workers of the C. E. Mills the C.E. Institute expresses its deepest sorrow for the premature death of Mr. V. G. Kudtarker and records its appreciation for his zealous work in connection with the educational and cooperative activities carried on for the benefit of the workers of the C.E. Mills."

TO-DAY,S MEETINGS

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

The adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund will be held to-day at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FORT DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Fort Di[illegible] Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) in Seth Kanjee Khetsey's Wadi, Mint Road. The subject is "The National Week." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside, Seats will be reserved for ladies.

LADIES' MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee (Ladies' Branch), in Swarajya Sabha Hall, Central Bank Building, Masjid Bunder Road, to-day, at 2 p.m. (B. T.). Shrimati Khurulnissa H. M. Lalji, Shrimati Noorbanu A. Muraj, Shrimati Perin A. Dadabhai Naoroji, Shrimati Kooverbai and others will speak on "National Week and Women's Duty." Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (TUESDAY) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mutji Dulubji Ved will speak on "The Imprisonment of the Mahatma and its significance after the Great War.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

An annual general meeting of this Association will be held on Wednesday (the 5th inst.) in the Muljee Jetha Kapad Market Hall at 2 P.M. (B.T.). All members of the Association are requested to be present.

CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please make room for the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

Now that Mr. Baptista has come in the Corporation and he having served it so honourably and faithfully from a popular point of view for over 15 years the Corporation will not fail to give him the highest honour that lies in its power and thus honour itself by electing him as its President for the ensuing year.

The public is aware that Mr. Bap[tista] was deprived of this honour [illegible] few [years] ago by one or two votes although [illegible] reactionary a paper as the "Times of I[ndia]" had supported his candidature for [the] President's Chair. The mere fact that [the] present Municipal Commissioner th[illegible] it proper and advisable to have [illegible] Baptista in the Corporation and [illegible] offered to recommend him to Governm[ent] to nominate him in that body amply pr[illegible] how valuable and useful Mr. Baptis[ta's] presence in the Corporation is consider[ed] to be. As one of their old and [illegible] deserving colleagues the Corporation [illegible] hope will not hesitate to elect him [illegible] President in spite of his being a Nati[onal]ist. No body in the ensuing Corpora[tion] deserves this honour more than [Mr.] Baptista. Will they rise to the occas[ion?]

—Yours, etc.

March 30

HAT'S THE VERDICT?
nnet or a brick-bat? Fear we not. INSYDE TYRE users say frankly their INSYDE TYRES are making ey for them by preventing tyre bles and giving more mileage?
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Girgaon, Bombay.
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During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.
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GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 3, 1922.

IN JAIL.

"I used to think a prison was a fearful place,
Where only knaves and fools were whipped for sin;
But now it seems a shrine of godliness and grace,
Since you went in.
I used to think a prisoner, a leprous wretch of taint
The proper thing for righteousness to shun;
But now the meanest felon is as hallowed as a Saint—
Since you are one."

S. A. de Witt in "Good Morning."

The account which we publish elsewhere of the treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail will be read by every human being, who is not altogether lost to a sense of decency of things, with feelings of unutterable pain. The Mahatma, of course, does not want any complaints to be made about his life in jail, but, as Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar says, it was hoped that the Government of Bombay would treat the great prisoner, if not exactly as he deserved or as we would want, at least as civilised Governments would treat their more important prisoners of war. Modern civilisation has still to reach that stage when there will no more be political prisoners—that is, when honest expression of opinion will not be a crime—but, fortunately, in many Western countries political prisoners are even now detained under conditions of honour and courtesy due to honest opponents of opinion. In this country the law still remains to be "civilised" in this respect, though in several provinces differential treatment is being given to certain political prisoners. The Government of Bombay, for reasons best known to themselves, have been opposed to such differential treatment for, according to Mr. Hayward, the penal law does not recognise "political prisoners", evidently in this "progressive" part of the country only, for in other provinces officials have been able to know who are political prisoners. Apart from this, however, and apart also from the statement made by Sir W. Vincent in the Legislative Assembly and the recent declaration in Parliament by Lord Winterton that "the man, who, from presumably honest motives expressed political views, the public expression of which was a legal offence, should not be humiliatingly treated or classed with criminals whose offences showed a moral obliquity," the courtesy and deference shown to the Mahatma in Sabarmati jail and in Court had led everyone to hope that in *his* case at least the authorities concerned would rise above all pettiness. The sudden removal of the saintly prisoner from Sabarmati jail and the mystery observed about his destination caused some misgivings about the attitude of the authorities, misgivings which unfortunately have now proved too true. The Government of Bombay regard the Mahatma as a common prisoner and treat him as such. Do they forget that the Indian people regard him as a hero and a saint and that their opinion is shared by the outside world, especially of Asia? A local contemporary went out of its way the other day to inform the Indian public that the decision to arrest the Mahatma was taken by the Government of Bombay, including the Ministers. Have the Indian members of the Government of Bombay forgotten that if the honour of any Indian is the honour of every Indian, the honour of India's saintliest son and the world's greatest man must be infinitely more precious? Mahatma Gandhi is not humiliated by the treatment given to him in jail. The humiliation is that of the country, of us all of humanity. . . . . There is nothing for grief—except the shame. The shame we have deserved [illegible] of to our country, the Mahatma would not have been in jail to-day. How, then, are we to wipe off the shame? Not by showing our resentment at the Mahatma's treatment in jail, but by a renewed and united determination to be worthy of the great sacrifice that he has made for us—by carrying on, to the letter and the spirit, his injunction to put the Englishman at ease (however much the revelations about Mahatma's jail life may make the task seem difficult) and to see that the constructive work of the Congress goes on "with clockwork regularity and with the speed of the Punjab Express."

WHERE WE STAND.

In an article in "The Outlook" in mail week we find the following statements:

"It is waste of time to argue with the Turk about ethnographical frontier The whole principle of nationality is objectionable to him for religious no less than for political reasons. His ideal is the restoration of the Ottoman Empire, which drew its strength from religion and its weakness from racial reasons. That also, it appears, has become the ideal of the Indian Mahomedan leaders who at home are the most ardent of Nationalists. Through the mouth of the Indian Government they have intimated to the British Government that, unless they evacuate Constantinople, hand over Mecca and Medina to the suezerainty of the Sultan and restore Smyrna and Thrace to the Turks, there will be trouble in India. In consenting to become the magaphone for such demands the Indian Government has taken an unusual step. It should be noted that in each case we are asked to repudiate a treaty that we have signed. It should be noted also that if the British Empire had never existed the Indian Moslems would not have become excited about the fate of Thrace or Constantinople, they would not have cared who controlled the Holy Places so long as the annual pilgrimage was not interfered with. They have been instructed in these subjects, and the object of their instructors has been to make things unpleasant for us. The proposition that our ally, King Hussein, who has a much better claim upon the Hedjaz than the Turks ever had, should hand over the control of the Holy Places to the Sultan seems hardly worth arguing; but a respectable case can be made out for the evacuation of Smyrna by the Greeks, and—on purely military grounds—for a frontier in Thrace wide enough to include on the Turkish side Enos, Midia and Adrianople. The Treaty of Sevres, it is generally agreed, ought to be revised. But that is not the point. The point is that the Muslims of India are endeavouring to force upon the British Government, by threats of riots in Calcutta and Bombay, a settlement of a question of European politics about which they know next to nothing, which involves the repudiation or revision of treaties which we have signed, and which, whatever may be said for it on practical grounds, deliberately ignores the wishes of the majority of the populations in the countries concerned."

We venture to declare that that is not the point, and that the writer of the above words knows "next to nothing" of the question he is seeking to elucidate. We further venture to assert that the matter is not the settlement of a question of European politics, but the settlement of a question at issue between Asia and Europe, in which Asia, and the Muslims in particulars, are chiefly interested and of which the Indian Muslims and the Government of India know a great deal more than the writer in the "Outlook" or any body else who can loftily regard the present opportunity merely as one for settlement of a question of European politics. What have the details of the government of Mecca and Medina got to do with Europe or with anyone except the Learned in Religion of the Muslim world? The writer must have been under a pathetic misapprehension when he wrote that the Indian Government's demand involved "the repudiation or revision of treaties which we have signed," for apart from the Treaty of Sevres of which he admits the necessity for revision, all other open treaties, pledges and proclamations (at any rate all those to Muslim peoples) made by the British Government in connection with the Turkish question have been in fact repudiated.

But let us deal with his misapprehensions categorically. The complaint of Indian Muslims has lately been that the Turk appears too ready to accept ethnographical frontiers which are not recognised in the Islamic polity. But [illegible] at present is not the restoration [illegible] Empire; he has no wish [illegible] the government and administration of Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia; nor do the Indian Muslims demand such restoration. The demand is only for the restoration of the juridical—religious rights of the Khalifa over the Holy Places of Islam, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and Kerbalah—i.e., his right to police the pilgrim's way and watch over the welfare of the people at the time of pilgrimage, to appoint, or have a veto over the appointment of, the Cadi, or religious judge in the Holy Cities and the keepers of the sanctuaries, and other lesser rights and duties which it should not be difficult to arrange. The Turkish Sultan is at present the Khalifa, but it may not always be so; the religious demands of the Indian Muslims are not in the interests of the Turkish Sultan but in the interests of the Khalifah for all time. As to the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Ottoman Empire, the demand of the Turkish patriots and the Indians is the same; that "their fate (in the terms of the Turkish National Pact) must be decided by the will of the populations freely expressed". The same, and nothing else, is the Turkish demand for Thrace. It is difficult to see how exception can honestly be taken to a demand for what is manifestly just and right. Once M. Venizelos tried a little trick which may have had effect upon the writer in "The Outlook." He counted as Greek all Muslims in the territories which he claimed who might, he chose to think, have had, at some time, a Greek ancestor! The Muslim population of Thrace is made up of the remnant of vast European Muslim populations which have been exterminated, all except that remnant, by Christian fanaticism. These people call themselves Turks, and are massacred as Turks by the surrounding Christians when they get the chance. The patriotic Turks cannot disown them, nor hand them over to the tender mercies of the brutal Greek without a vigorous protest. It will be news to the "Indian Mohamedan leaders" to hear that the "Indian Government" has acted as their mouthpiece. We wish it had; for that, in our opinion, would have gone a long way towards the solution of the Indian National problem. What the Government of India did was, in the position of a faithful agent of the Government of England, to transmit to the latter a true statement of the state of things in India, and convey a warning greatly needed at the present time. We know that Indian Muslims are not insensible to that decided statement by the Government of India, though unfortunately, owing to the ill effects of repression, their leaders cannot be on speaking terms with Government. Still more do they appreciate, in the light of his resignation, the fine and upright services of Mr. Montagu, in his endeavour to make the Government of England redeem England's pledges and so regain prestige throughout the East. But the Government of India spoke upon its own account without collusion with the "Indian Mohamedan leaders." With the writer's statement about Thrace we quite agree; a frontier which included Enos Midia and Ardianople within Turkish territory would be acceptable to Turks and Indian Muslims; but we still think that the decision ought to be based on "the will of the populations freely expressed." King Hussein has certainly no better claim on the Hedjaz than the Turks ever had, since he and his ancestors for many generations swore allegiance to the Turkish Sultan as Khalifa; the family for many generations have eaten from the Turkish Sultan's hand, and been confirmed in high and honourable rank at Mecca.

The real point is this that we, in India, can never admit that the Turkish Question is one for settlement by European diplomats on the pretence that it is a little quarrel between Greece and Turkey. It was Mr. Lloyd George who, speaking in the name of England, in Jan. 1918 promised in solemn terms, that the British were not fighting to deprive the Turks of Thrace and Asia Minor and Constantinople. This pledge was largely used in India for recruiting purposes. So were the various assurances with regard to the independence of the Arab races, and the sacred rights of the Khilafat. If solemn pledges given wholesale to vast numbers of British subjects in order to obtain their help when greatly needed, can be broken (as we have seen these open pledges broken) lightly in favour of secret agreements with foreign Powers, then the term British citizenship has no meaning; the ties which bound the nations to Great Britain have been broken; the honour of the British Empire is no more, and it had best be ended. The Government of India is now in the same boat with the people of India. It has been treated by the Government of England—or, at any rate its spokesman, Lord Curzon—like a dog. The question is, how far is it prepared to go with Indians in this matter? If the whole way, then a change of attitude on both sides will come naturally, and the end [illegible] India's troubles may be near. If the British had not occupied Constantinople at a given moment, the Greeks would not have dared to enter Thrace. If the British were to evacuate Constantinople now, the Greeks would soon be out of that unlucky country. If the British Government had not abetted and protected them, the Greeks would never have landed at Smyrna. If the British Government had not sanctioned an injustice, the Jews would not be having trouble now in Palestine. We ask, and we dare hope that the Government of India will also ask, that all these manifest and grievous wrongs shall be redressed, not for the honour of India—that has not been jeopardised—but for the honour of England, and the restoration of her real prestige throughout the East.

Notes of the Day

The Position in Egypt.

It is difficult to understand exactly the position which has been created in Egypt by the grant of independence following the deportation of Zaghlul; but we may at least be sure that the transformation of the Sultan of Egypt into the King of Egypt will not cause much delight to the Egyptian people, the mass of whom only joined the national movement because of their religious grievance on the abolition of the Turkish suzerainty. The erection by England without legal (i.e., the Khalif's sanction) of the vice-regal throne to a Sultanate was regarded by them as a deadly insult, and the Viceroy as a traitor for submitting to it. The title Malik (king) has never so far as we know been associated with Muslim Egypt, so that it may perhaps possess the charm at least of novelty. But we imagine that the Egyptians are more concerned with the fate of their beloved leaders—and especially Zaghlul—at present than with any machinations of their rulers, Zaghlul is an old man and he was very ill when he was deported. If he were to die in exile, it is difficult to picture the Egyptians as contented in their "independence." Thus "repression" always tends to create a new situation far more tense and dangerous than any which it sought to repress.

"Pioneer's" Resentment.

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad appears to resent Mr. Raza Ali's protest in the Council of State against the mischief done by the interested correspondents of English papers. Those who are conversant with the methods and motives of these correspondents know full well that in no other country would such people be allowed to pursue their mischievous career unchecked. But here in India, where we have little else but a sham form of "responsible government", these things are tolerated—and we daresay even privately or publicly encouraged by some members of the bureaucracy, possessing as they do a narrow outlook, and actuated by an intensely conservative regard for their own "herd instinct." The latitude allowed to the correspondents of English papers becomes the more iniquitous when contrasted with the treatment meted out to the representatives of Nationalist journals, the head and front of whose crime consists in their refusal to compromise their consciences or sell their freedom of thought for a mere mess of pottage. The Indian correspondents are not only harrassed in many ways, but their telegrams are liable to suppression at the swee will and pleasure of some uneducate minions of bureaucracy. The "Pioneer may not care to remember how even matte of fact cables addressed to independen newspapers like the "Daily Herald" are held up, simply because such cables purvey news, not soothing to a self-complacent bureaucracy, while the agents of the Imperialist Press in England are allowed the entire freedom of the cables to libel the Indian people and callously misrepresent the state of things in India. Were both sides allowed the same freedom, still i would not detract one whit from Mr. Raza Ali's complaint against the agents of th Capitalist press in England. Poor M Sastri, who waxed indignant the other da about the iniquities of the Hearst Press America, perhaps conveniently forgot th there was such a scandal as the one compla ed of by Mr. Raza Ali, which deserved be combated even more urgently than the calumnies, supposed or real, again British Rule indulged in by the Hea Press. Or, it may be, because Mr. Sas has now become "an imperial asset", (!) cannot realize the gravity of the offe committed by the correspondents of t English Press. However that may be, Allahabad journal has just cause to angry with Mr. Raza Ali, for, if his pro were to lead to some restraint being on the mischievous activities of that famous class of persons", then much of sensationalism on which the die-hard P thrives in England would disappear, even the doings of the bureaucracy m soon come to be viewed in their pr light—which, would doubtless be a bla the Anglo-Indian die-hards in this Mr. Raza Ali need not trouble about any loss of [illegible] he may lose the [illegible] and its kind, he [illegible]

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

AWAKENING.

TED AS COMMON PRISONER.

DED FOR SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

OR NEWSPAPERS LLOWED.

AGOPALACHARIAR'S NTERVIEW.

ong with and another at the floor. It has a verandah, besides which in the day time an area marked out for him in the yard is allowed for walking. The nightpot has to be in the same little cell during nights. At our interview the Superintendent promised to replace the crude pot by a commode.

No articles are allowed from outside. Mahatmaji is not allowed even his own bed. He is given the usual 2 jail blankets. I was curious to ask if he had any pillow. He said he had none. When I expressed surprise the Superintendent interposed that a pillow was a luxury. For utensils Mahatmaji has the usual jail mug and dish. He is, however, allowed his own spoon.

NO NEWSPAPER GIVEN.

Mahatmaji is given no newspapers. The Superintendent said that no books of his own would be allowed, not even purely religious books. Mahatmaji appears to have strongly remonstrated on this subject. The Superintendent said during our interview that if Mahatmaji applied, he would forward his petition to Government. He has not been deprived of his writing paper and pen, which he is just now using only to learn Urdu by himself.

Mahatmaji was in his usual single loin cloth. He did not seem to us to be in good health, though the jailor told us that he had gained in weight.

TREATED AS A COMMON PRISONER.

It is clear that except in the matter of food to the limited extent mentioned by me, Mahatmaji is treated strictly as a common prisoner under the Bombay Jail Code, which, in many respects, is worse than the codes of other provinces. Of course, Mahatmaji told me that he did not want any complaints to be made about his life in jail. But the fine words uttered by the Judge at the famous trial at Ahmedabad had led us all to hope that the Government of Bombay would treat the great prisoner, if not exactly as he deserved or as we would want, at least as civilised Governments would treat their more important prisoners of war. Our interview, however, rudely awakened to the realities of British Indian administration.

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and speculation produced a good deal of enthusiasm among the audience. Sjt. Dwarkanathji Gupta of Rajputana spoke enthusiastically on the resolution on charity. The speech of Sjt. Madanlalji Jalan of Bombay was very impressive. It dealt fully with the subject of evils in the present marriage system. Seth Hukumchandji spoke on the resolution of speculation. His speech was nothing but a confession of faith in which he frankly admitted the evils of the widespread vice. He more than once prayed to God to give him sufficient moral strength to conquer his weakness and announced that he would not allow his children after him to indulge in it. The proceedings of the day came to an end at 5 p.m.

At night the Subjects committee held its sitting and Swami Shankaranand delivered a speech for about two hours on *Vaishya Dharma*. He reiterated all the resolutions passed in the day time by the Mahasabha. He very clearly pointed out all the evils and weaknesses of the Marwari community and showed them very ably the way of removing them. His speech produced a very deep and lasting effect on the minds of the audience.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING MOPLAHS.

M. ABDUL BARI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has issued the following statement:—

"How the Moplahs are oppressed is not a secret. Besides learning through the Press, I also had a talk with Mrs. Naidu and was very much touched to learn from her, the miserable condition of women and children there. But I am glad to announce that the *Jamiat-ul-Ulama* in conjunction with the Khilafat Committee have taken it upon themselves to invoke the sympathies of Musalmans at large and to send a deputation composed of the members of both the associations to distribute relief among those who really deserve it. I would request the Musalmans not to forget their neighbouring breth[illegible] help them in their hour of nee[illegible] [illegible]ll bless them."

NATIONAL WEEK.

EXTENDED BY ONE DAY.

18TH DAY OF EVERY MONTH —A DAY OF "SACRIFICE"

MR. PATEL'S SUGGESTION TO WORKING COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary, the Indian National Congress wired on Sunday evening the following message to the Working Committee members.

"With Hakimji's approva', circulating the following resolution among Working Committee members for urgent sanction. Committee recommends all people throughout India should observe eighteenth day every month as day sacrifice prayer so long as Mahatmaji is kept away from us, sacrifice to take form of setting apart, by every person, that day's actual income as contribution towards Tilak Swaraj Fund. Propose also another resolution. In view (of representations from Madras, Bombay, thirteenth Hindu New Year Day in those provinces, Committee extends National Week one day, and cal's upon country observe All-India 'hartal' fourteenth, instead (of) thirteenth. Please wire. Votes reach on or before Wednesday.

AHMEDABAD PROGRMME.

VARIED AND COMPREHENSIVE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD. April, 1.

During the forth-coming National Week in Ahmedabad for three hours daily on the river bank in the evening there will be an incessant bonfire of foreign cloth. A series of speeches on the constructive programme of the work of the Congress from different platforms will be delivered and there will be national songs by women, concerts by musicians with various instruments, athletic sports by various associations, exhibition and sale of charka and Khadar and playing of band by national volunteers. A large number of volunteers, it is said are being enlisted for this comprehensive programme.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

MR. CHOTANI'S APPEAL.

Seth M. M. H. Jan Mahomed Chotani writes to say:—

All provincial, district and subordinate Khilafat Committees are requested to cooperate whole heartedly with Congress to make the National week a success. Every Muslim is expected not only to join the Khilafat organisation but, also to join the Congress. The Khilafat and the Congress workers should cooperate in collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, enlistment of the Congress members and popularizing the use of Khaddar. The National week should be observed as directed by the Congress. Hartal on the 13th is to be voluntary and peaceful.

CHARKA KHADI PROCESSION IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 29.

In response to Mahatmaji's advice to the whole country to take up the Khadi programme vigorously on his way to the prison a grand procession was arranged It was really a unique way of homage to the leader, for his splendid services to the country. It was largely attended by Monamedans, Parsis and Hindoos, numbering over 2000. A batch of ladies, headed by Mrs. Anandibai Joglekar and Mrs. Indumahibai Naik also attended the procession. A horse carriage was decorated with flowers, bundles of pure Khadi and Charkas were placed in it. The procession was taken from the Gandhi Maidan to the Reay Market through tht Khilafat Committee Road, Ganesh Peth, Moti-Chank and Budhwar-Chank.

In the open grounds of the Reay Market, a huge mass meeting was arranged to deliver the message of Khadi under the presidency of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. S. K. Damb referred to the trial of Lokamanya and the firing by the Police 14 years ago. He explained how the Khadi programme has touched the pocket of the Lanchashire men and requested the audience to wear Khaddar. He was followed by Messrs. Gulam Dastagir, Layate Gokhale and Moulvi of meerut, Dr. V. D Phatak, dwelt on the unifying element in the charka which would bring all Indians under the common flag. Prof. [illegible] insisted upon the specific (non-[illegible]tion) programme for attaining Swarajya. The president concluded with a speech in which he pointed out the efficacy of the charka. The meeting was attended by more than 5000 persons.

SIR. LIONEL DAVIDSON'S RETIREMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 31.

Sir Lionel Davidson, Senior Member of the Governor's Executive Council is leaving Madras to-day on retirement. Mr. A. R. Knapp who has been appointed as his successor resumed duties as Home Member this afternoon and his appointment as Special Commissioner for Malabar terminates from to-day. Mr. Knapp will, however, be in charge of Malabar affairs notwithstanding his elevation to Executive Council as his experience and personal knowledge will still be available in the reconstruction of Malabar.

LANCASHIRE HOWL!

"NO FISCAL INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA"

LORD WINTERTON'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

The official report of the cotton deputation of Lancashire Members of Parliament, which visited Lords Peel and Winterton on the 29th ultimo has been issued.

Sir John Randles, said that if Bombay cotton manufacturers had put undue pressure on the Government of India, they looked to the Secretary of State for India to hold the balance. Mr. Waddington said that the deputation was united on the necessity as far as was practicable of absolute Free Trade between Britain and India. Mr. Montagu's policy exceeded the terms of the Government of India Act, under which there was no suggestion of granting India fiscal autonomy. The deputation urged equalisation of import and excise duties at six per cent, to reduce the prices of cotton goods by five per cent, enabling more goods to be produced in England and India.

"RAISE THE QUESTION IN COMMONS."

Lord Winterton in reply, said that ultimate financial responsibility under the Government of India Act rested with the Secretary of State for India, but the Government of India must have wide latitude in deciding the steps to be taken in particular instances. Sooner or later Parliament must decide whether or not to grant complete fiscal autonomy to India. He was unable to make any promise with regard to the alteration of duties in the next Indian Budget. He could only submit representations to Lord Peel, who must consult with the Government of India. Lord Winterton suggested that the question should be raised in the House of Commons.

PRINCE'S TOUR IN INDIA

OFFICIAL FILMS EXHIBITED IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

The first series of official films of the Price of Wales' tour in India and Burma was shown privately in London yesterday. The series records the progress up to the time of departure from Gwalior. Altogether over 20,000 feet of film have been taken, but certain parts being unduly prolonged will be cut, so that ultimately 10,000 feet will be released for public exhibition.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Sir William Meyer is taking over from the India Office a great deal more work including, supervision of the Indian Civil Service and Forest Service probationers after their first appointment and provision of passages for the civil officers of the Indian government.

FRANCE AND GENOA CONFERENCE.

M. POINCARE'S STATEMENT IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day Premier Poincare stated that France would not permit any question associated with the Peace Treaty or Reparations to be raised at the Genoa Conference. He added that he was in no way surprised at the speech made by Dr. Rathenau and the communique issued at the conclusion of the Boulogne Conference was an anticipatory reply to it. As regards the decisions at the Washington Conference Premier Poincare said he was dissatisfied with them from the point of view of the French Pacific possessions but nevertheless the Chamber would be asked to ratify the agreement which had its advantages.

ADVENT OF APRIL IN ENGLAND.

VIOLENT SNOWSTORMS IN WEST AND WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

April has opened with the most violent snowstorms of the year. The whole of England is affected but particularly the West and Wales. In some parts of Devonshire and Dorsetshire snow is lying six inches deep while in Monmouthshire it is two feet thick. After thirty hours incessant dowhfall sheep and lambs have been buried in drifts. Shortage of roots and hay makes the outlook for the stockowners serious. Many football matches have been cancelled. Trains to South Wales have been delayed for hours and telegraphs are interrupted. A number of collieries in South Wales have been rendered idle owing to the dislocation of railway transport. Tramway services at Cardiff Swansea and Newport have been dislocated. There are four feet of snow in the streets of Swansea. Hurricane has been blowing in the Ch[illegible] and lifeboats have been busy.

THE NATIONAL WEE[illegible]

HOW TO FULFIL MAHATMA'S INJUNCTIONS

SPREAD OF KHADI--THE WAY TO SALVATION.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA MEETING.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday night, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee, when speeches were delivered on the National Week, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said it was said Mr. Patel was popular because he made funny speeches. But the present was not a week for fun. It was a week for serious work and she hoped they would do their work with credit to themselves and this country.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Friends, Before I speak on the National Week I should like to refer to one or two matters which in my opinion call for some observations.

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH.

Numerous inquiries have been addressed to me from almost all parts of India during the last few days regarding Mahatmaji's health and his treatment in jail, particularly as to the diet he is given and whether he is allowed books, newspapers and writting materials. I have also been asked to say whether or not facilities have been provided to meet Mahatmaji in jail. I am afraid, I am unable to answer the inquiries. I have no reasons to believe that Mahatmaji receives an ybetter, treatment than that of an ordinary criminal of his class. Mahatmaji, it must be remembered, would never desire and we also should not expect any differential or special treatment for him. These inquiries. I regret to observe, betray a lack of understanding of the true significance of *Satyagraha*. As true *Satyagrahis* we should not be anxious or curious to know these things, but should with greater determination carry forward the message of the great leader. We must remember that we are out to suffer and suffer cheerfully. We have no business to make a grievance or to grumble. Some friends are wondering, why the Government of Bombay is not issuing from time to time press notes regarding all these matters to allay public anxiety. I need hardly say that such expectations from a Government who while admitting that Mahatma Gandhi is the most popular and revered leader give sanction for his prosecutions are foredoomed to failure.

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI.

I am much grieved to notice day after day criticisms in the daily vernacular Press in Bombay of Panditji's speech the other day regarding a new Swaraj Scheme, a new League and a new Khaddar Fund. Perhaps you are all aware that in one of his subsequent speeches he distinctly told us that he had given up the idea of starting a new Fund. I have every hope that we shall not hear any more, at any rate from Panditji, about a new Scheme and a new League. I trust, therefore, that this chapter will now be treated as closed.

NATIONAL WEEK AND ORGANISATION.

The Ahmedabad Congress asked as to concentrate wherever possible on Civil Disobedience and suspend in the meantime all normal Congress activities to the extent necessary. It was believed that the time had arrived for trying our strength. We soon found out that we were mistaken. The requisite strength and discipline in our organisations were found lacking and the general non-violent atmosphere so essential to the successful prosecution of mass Civil Disobedience was not forthcoming. The Bardoli—Delhi resolutions were based on a full recognition of these drawbacks. The mass Civil Disobedience has been suspended and although provincial autonomy has been conceded by these resolutions in respect of individual Civil Disobedience the Working Committee that resently met at Ahmedabad warns the Provinces against any hasty use of the powers so conceded. In fact the Provinces have in deference to the weighty advice of Mahatmaji suspended for the time being even individual Civil Disobedience both of an agressive and of a defensive character. What is our duty under these circumstances? The National Week is before us. The Bardoli Delhi resolutions have asked the nation to concentrate on the constructive programme laid down therein. The most important part of that programme in my opinion is that which relates to Congress organisations, Congress finances and to the greater production and spread of *Khaddar*. Virtually this programme is a continuation of the Bezwada programme of "men, money and munitions". The National Week last year saw the beginning of the Bezwada programme. Resolutions were passed between July and November of the last year by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee calling upon the people to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth and to adopt the use of *Khaddar* to the exclusion of every kind of cloth as quickly as possible. It must be admitted that both in respect of the enrolment of members and the spread of *Khaddar* the high expectations entertained by Mahatmaji were not fully realised. The Congress workers all over the country were putting forth the[illegible] efforts [illegible] sudden circumstances beyond our control intervened with the result that we were in several Provinces called upon to start defensive Civil Disobedience. Thousands of our workers have answered this call and are suffering. All honour to them. There are some who feel that if we had continued the fight the success was ours. Mahatmaji and under his advice and guidance the Working Committee as also the All-India Congress Committee decided otherwise. We are asked to pause and concentrate on the constructive programme before we go forward again. I would therefore, appeal to all Congress organisations and Congress workers to devote this National Week to the prosecution of the following part of the programme.

(1) ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.

Every person of the age 18 and over should be approached. The Congress creed should be fully explained to him. Our cooperating and moderate friends must be told that the only essential part of the creed is the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means and not either Non-Coopertion or Civil Disobedience. The workers should remember that our object is to have a net work of well disciplined non-violent Congress organisations throughout the country. It must be also remembered that the enrollment of as large a number of members as possible is not only necessary to carry on all Congress activities but will also be in its numbers the Nation's answer to the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatmaji.

(2) TIAK SWARAJYA FUND.

The collection of donations for the Tilak Swarajya Fund whi[illegible] the only Co[illegible] all Congress activities m[illegible] depend while the collection will go on even after the [illegible] is over. It is hoped that [illegible] beginning is made in that b[illegible] the week. Unless the Nation [illegible] it cannot achieve the great ob[illegible] set before itself. A study of [illegible]tions already passed by the Working Committee and All-India Congress Committee from time to time would show how every local purpose can be served through this Fund and also how the Central Fund has been used for giving relief to local Congress finances. You will also see that in order to encourage the principle of Provincial autonomy and for that purpose to make the Provinces financially independent the Working Committee has recently recommended that in future only 5 per cent of the Provincial collections should go to the Central Fund instead of the 25 per cent as in the past.

(3) MAKING KHADDAR UNIVERSAL.

While we have made good progress in developing the *Khaddar* programme it must be admitted as I have already stated that we have not as yet fulfilled our Great Leader's expections. Even as he went away from us the one word on his lips was *Khaddar*. His faith in the spinning wheel as the one invincible weapon of non-violence that will purge us of our sins of untouchability, idleness and apathy to national affairs and that will also bring us prosperity, peace unity and freedom, was at its maximum when he cheerfully retired into prison leaving all the National affairs in our hands. Let us friends be true to his faith and see that every man and every woman who has faith in the Nation and affection for the Saint, wears, *Khaddar* and *Khaddar* alone as the symbol of the Nation's determination to be free.

(4) PRAYER, FAST AND HARTAL.

On the 6th of April, the *Satyagraha* day three years ago India resolved on spiritualisation of its politics and began her great struggle for emancipation on that basis. That day should be a day of prayer and fast. Men and women of every community should devote the day to self-purification and to offer humble prayers to God for help and support in our National struggle.

The 13th of April should be observed in memory of the martyrs of the Jallianwala Bagh who have by their blood united purified and strengthened the Nation. There should be a general fast, prayers and *Hartal* on that day. The *Hartal* should be absolutely voluntary and Congress volunteers should be responsible for preventing any breach of this essential condition.

Let us above all during the National Week contemplate within ourselves truth, non-violence and toleration, the three essentials for the success of our cause.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Requests have come from some Congress workers that I should issue special instructions for the conduct of work in the National Week. It is perhaps not possible to lay down any hard and fast rules to be followed by the Congress workers and Congress organisations in their work during the week but the following general instructions may serve as a useful guide to them.

TO EVERY CONGRESS WORKER.

(1) He should visit a certain number of homes each day to explain and [illegible] the constructive programme [illegible]

STRIKE IN U.S.

HALF A-MILLION MEN INVOLVED

GOVT'S OPTIMISM ABOUT NORMAL OUTPUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Indianapolis.—The miners' demand for increase of wages on the expiration of the current wage contracts is mainly responsible for the coal strike which begins today. Half a million trade unionist miners and a large number of non-unionist men are involved. The duration of stoppage is open to conjecture, since the accumulated stocks represent six weeks' supplies and with the approaching warm weather and lesser consumption, Government anticipate that the non-union men will produce fifty per cent. of the normal output.

Negotiators in anthracite fields are still endeavouring to fix a new scale, while as regards bituminous fields, the Secretary of Labour blames owners who repeatedly refused to confer with the workers.

NO STRIKE IN KENTUCKY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

New York.—Telegrams from various mining centres indicate that the men came out at midnight in accordance with the strike orders. Kentucky is the only field where work continues, the mens' contract remaining for another twelve months there. The Union has ordered 13,000 men at various places to remain at work on pumps, etc.

AFTERMATH OF RAND STRIKE

SECOND READING OF INDEMNITY BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Capetown.—In the course of the second reading of the Idemnity Bill, General Smuts attributed the revolution to the [illegible] nationalist doctrines with [illegible] communists. Affecting ignor[illegible] General Smuts emphasised [illegible] workers and trade-unionists [illegible] practically superseded by the [illegible]ferent set of men of the mili[illegible]tionary Junta. General Smuts [illegible] casualties as fifty killed and [illegible]unded on the Government side; 133 [illegible] and 287 wounded on the revolutionary side; while Indians and natives suffered ninety-eight casualties.

"SITARAM SAMPATRAO GAIKWAR."

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' HARD FOR ATTEMPT TO SELL COCAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Sitaram Sampatrao Gaikwar, giving his address as Baroda, India, was sentenced at the Westminster Police Court to six months' hard labour, a fine of two hundred sterling and confiscation of two pounds of cocaine found in his possession. Gaikwar who arrived in England yesterday was arrested on his arrival at Victoria Station. The detective testified he was introduced to the prisoner at a station buffet as a son of a chemist. After discussing whether Gaikwar said "Let's get to business. I have got the stuff and can get any amount if I find market. I can let you have this for thirty pounds sterling for anounct." Finally he agreed to sell the cocaine for 750 sterling. The detective arranged to meet him later, and when Gaikwar produced the cocaine he was arrested.

BRITISH RUBBER OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Referring to the failure hitherto to arrange the control of rubber output, "The Times" suggests rivalry between Malaya and the Dutch East Indies may have delayed the action. The paper advocates a conference, in London, of the parties concerned, and says the delay is fraught with serious danger to the British rubber industry.

SIR F. SYNES RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

Sir Frederick Synes has resigned the post of Controller General of Civil Aviation, as he considers that the Department has been so reduced for reasons of economy as to render the post unappropriate. He offers his unpaid services in connection with the contemplated reorganisation of the Ministry.

ROYAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

[illegible] Majesties will pay a State visit to [illegible]ng and Queen of Belgium on May [illegible]ter which the King will visit as many [illegible] cemeteries of British

FIRST AFGHAN ENVOY IN LONDON.

BRITISH MUSLIMS PRESENT ADDRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

The members of the British Muslim Society organised a social gathering on the 12th of March last in the Shahjehan Mosque. Woking, London, to meet and present an address of welcome to His Excellency Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of H. I. M. the Amir of Afghanistan to the Court of St. James's. It was a successful and important gathering in as much as it was marked by the purpose of the occasion, the presence of august personalities—statesmen and politicions of different Muslim countries of the world and last but not least the opportune time in which it happened to be held when the Muslims of different parts of the world were in sore need of closer associations, Mertual exchange of ideas and expression of sympathy and goodwill. Besides the members of the Society there were present several important and influential personages of different Muslim Countries amongst whom H. E. Musa Kazim Pasha El. Husaini, head of the Palestine delegation. Hon Mrs chartton and Khalid Sheldraki were prominent.

The English Muslims took the opportunity on this occasion to express their views on the Khilafat Question and declare their unity with Muslims of the World. Lord Headley, the English Muslim Peer read out the address of welcome which was goldprinted in beautiful parchment paper and which read as follows.

THE ADDRESS.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY"

We, the members of the British Muslim Society, desire to extend to your Excellency sincere and fraternal welcome on your arrival in our country.

Your Excellency's appointment as the first Afghan Minister accredited to the Court of St. James's, not only marks the assumption by Afghanistan of the rightful place which her sagacity, patience and indomitable valour have won for her among the nations of the World, but seems, also, to us, to herald the dawning of a new era of mutual co-operation, understanding and goodwill between Islam and Christendom.

It is our earnest prayer that, in the light of that new era, the difficulties that today are harassing Islam and the Khilafat may be speedily dispersed, in the only manner acceptable to Muslims of every race; and that the integrity of the Turkish Empire, with the authority of HI.M. the Sultan as Khalif and Guardian of the Holy Places, may be fully re-established and maintained. We pray that it may not yet be too late to undo much of the mischief that has been wrought by the blunders of the past few years, and are one with, as we honestly believe, the vast majority of our countrymen in resenting the misguided action of Great Britain (in whose Empire Muslims outnumber Christians) in lending support—moral or otherwise—to Greece against Islam, when bare justice—apart from policy—forbids it.

We here constantly of the anti-Christian feeling that is said to prevail among Muslims, but, in actual experience have met with no sign or trace of its existence. On the other hand, indications of anti-Muslim feelings among Christians are plentiful—even in the utterances of statesmen—and it is such prejudice, unthinking and based on ignorance, that is responsible for a public opinion that is too often mistaken and misled.

The Muslim Mission in England has, since its inception, done much to remove this prejudice and to spread the truth—to place the true doctrines of Islam in their purity and beauty before the minds of thinking men and women; and, though the work be, of necessity, slow, it is, perhaps for that reason, thorough. We, many of whom owe to the Mission our conversion to Islam and the revelation of that light which illumines reason and faith alike can testify to the value and extent of the work that has been accomplished; and to our own feeling of undying personal gratitude to the large-mindedness, unselfishness and zeal which have inspired and carried on its activities, we are bound to add our sense of the service it is rendering to the cause of the true religion, in spreading, by precept and example, the Islamic spirit of tolerance, sympathy and goodwill. We also take this opportunity of expressing our deep gratitude to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, to the manifold munificence of whose Muslim State we owe the beautiful Mosque in this Country.

It is for Muslims the world over to emulate—each as Allah has enabled him—the example set by the Mission in England; and we pray that Afghanistan, in the person of your Excellency, may not hesitate to avail herself of the unique occasion that is now before her of representing the true spirit of Islam in the Councils of the World.

We remain,

Your Excellency's sincere Brethren in Islam.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MUSLIM SOCIETY."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency made a fitting reply in Persian, the English translation of which was read by Mr. Habibullah Lovegrove. In the course of his reply His Excellency said:—

"[illegible] Peoples [illegible] most heartily for the cordial welcome you have so kindly extended to me, in the name of the British Muslim Society, as your brother in Islam. I am also much impressed with and feel thankful for the genuine fraternal sentiments concerning the Muslim Power of Afghanistan, to which you have given expression in your address.

I quite realise the significance of the call of the Holy Quran to the People of the Book; to which you have so pertinently referred in your address. The call aims at the establishment of cordial relations between the Islamic and the Christian worlds. This is, to my mind, the one principle that affords a common meeting-ground, to bring about a community of thought and feeling between the two great influences of the world. Hence, I believe, that this should be the watchword of every ambassador from Muslim countries to Christian nations.

I hold that a true conception of religion is the sole means of removing international or interracial difficulties, and establishing true peace in the world.

It is my deep-rooted conviction that Islam is the one religion that can bind different peoples together in the bond of affection such as exists between brother and brother. The history of Islam teems with striking instances of such fraternization of discordent elements in human society; and to this the Holy Qur-an refers, when it says:—"And hold fast by the covenant of *Allah* all together and be not disunited and remember the favour of *Allah* on you when you were enemies, then. He united your hearts so by His favour you became brother".

It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me to know that our English brethren also share the political creed of the rest of the Islamic world. I am impressed to find that your hearts, at one with the Afghan, the Indian, the Turk, the Arab, the Egyptian, the Moor, the Javanese and the Tartar, are also throbbing with the same universal sentiment on the vital question of the Khilafat and its present defenders. If the Islamic and the Christian worlds are really anxious to secure abiding peace, let them seek it through better mutual understanding. It is necessary, in the interest of a lasting peace, that they should respect one another's religious susceptibilities, not interfering with the sacred institutions of one another, but showing all veneration towards them. In a word, they should make it a point to refrain from anything that may tend to injure the other's cherished sentiments. Such a fair dealing must inevitably lead to an appreciation of one another's cult and the promotion of mutual good-will and amity.

I can not conclude without expressing my deep appreciation of the services of the workers of the Muslim Mission to the cause of Islam I need hardly say that with the noble ideas and pure sentiments that inspire their efforts, its ultimate success is a foregone conclusion. It is a matter of special pleasure to me to have met to-day those whose hearts are alive with such pure emotions. It is a spiritual delight to me to see before me the hearts and eyes that, perceiving the light of Truth had the courage of conviction to accept it and to find in it their true felicity and mental satisfaction. For all this we must feel grateful to the Alimighty Allah and humbly implore Him to enable us to do our utmost in the promotion of this cause with which I am sure, is bound up the reformation of the world.

In the end, I offer you once more my heartfelt gratitude for your kindness.

Their Excellencies were afterwards entertained to luncheon at the house of the head of the working Mission, Khwaja Kamaluddin B.A., LL.B.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

(Continued from Pevious Page.)

(2) He should enroll a certain number of members of each day.

(3) He should explain fully the Congress creed to those whom he approaches for enrollment.

(4) He should collect a certain amount for the Tilak Swaraj Fund each day and in doing so he should under no circumstances receive any donation without first passing a proper receipt therefor.

(5) He should be responsible for inducing at least one home each day to introduce a spinning wheel.

(6) He should personally hawk *Khaddar* and induce a certain number of persons each day to discard the use of foreign cloth and take to *Khaddar*.

I have a word to say to the Congress Committees. They should take special care to see that at public meetings organised by them during the National Week, services of volunteers who have not accepted the Congress pledge in its entirety should not under any circumstances be utilised.

I now close, but before I sit down, may I refer to one very important matter I have in mind? Mahatmaji was removed from us on the 18th of March. In consultation with my colleague Mr. Rajagopalchariar I have ventured to suggest to the President that the 18th day of every month should be observed throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer so long as Mahatmaji is kept away from us, the sacrifice to take the form of setting apart by every person of his income on that day as a contribution to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. I have no doubt that this suggestion will find favour with the Working Committee and be acceptable to the country.

MR. KHADILKER.

Mr. K. T. Khadilker said [illegible] the Mahatma's last message to his people was *Khadi* [illegible] if they all adopted *Khadi Swaraj* would come to them without any effort. This National week was observed on account of the Rowlatt Act, but while they were doing their duty to the country, the Rowlatt Act had disappeared like a thief in the night. In some way *Swaraj* would come to them without their knowing it, only if they used *Khadi*. But they must do their work with earnestness and patriotism. By using *Khadi* they would improve the economic condition of [illegible] cultivators and they would help the co[illegible] [illegible] *Swaraj*. Even the Calcutta Bar Association had passed a resolution advocating the use of *Khadi* as far as possible. The words "as far as possible" did not mean much. If they wanted to do their work sincerely they must sign the Ahmedabad Congress pledge and follow it implicity *Khadi* would be given to those who wanted to sell it as a sort of duty to their country and arrangements had accordingly been made both by the District and Provincial secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu said they had been told by the previous speakers what their duty was during the coming week and how they could successfully contribute to the National week. Only the other day, Mr. Pickthall, who had just returned from England, had told her that he attended a meeting where the great magnates of Lancashire were also present and they were very much terrified at the *Khadi* movement and among other things they suggested that if Indians were somehow given *Swaraj*, India might give up the boycott of foreign goods. It seemed that even to those who ridiculed our movement the Mahatma had been vindicated in his far-seeing passion and sympathy for the poor. Therefore if we had any reverence for the most revered of any Indian leader in the words of Sir William Vincent, if we had one breath of fidelity towards him, if we had one breath of loyalty towards our country, we should give every ounce of energy, and force within us to spread this gospel of *Khadi*. What did it mean? Some woman had told her that in *Khadi* she looked like "bedspread" and another that she looked like a "sponge". But whether she looked like a "bedspread," or like a "sponge," it did not matter, so long as she did not look like a slave. (Cheers). For the use of foreign clothes was the pledge of slavery. (Applause). It was a proud privilege to walk naked and free than to have the finest stuffs they could have as a sin of their bondage, of their slavery. (Cheers). Therefore, we must use all our efforts to win over persons to the use of *Khadi* both in our family and outside of it. It was a wonderful sight to see the procession of pilogrisms going to the jail where the Mahatma was imprisoned. To each woman Mahama said: "Sister work your *Charkha*"—to each man he said: "Brother wear *Khadi*". That was the last message of Mahatma Gandhi to his people. That was his message three years ago. As a previous speaker had said they had been convinced by their association with the Mahatma that *Khadi* would gain them *Swaraj*. Just that day she had been talking to a mill-owner, who had made his millions out of the mill industry, and he had told her that the greatest work that Gandhiji had done was to create a demand for hand-spun clothes and that he was going to use for his own people.

She wanted to give them the message of the Mahatma to the people. His message was that by sacrifive and by suffering they would be free. The suffering was long drawn and would go on from week to week, but their work during the coming week was a symbol of suffering and sacrifice. She asked them to keep the Ramnavami fast, as their National Week commenced that day. Mahatma Gandhi was always speaking of Ramraj, not of the old pattern, but according to our modern needs and modern vision and to satisfy the modern ideas of freedom. When they were gathered together in greater numbers let us go in a spirit of consecration, ready to do the nation's bidding throughout the whole week. But let them not end their labours with the *Hartal* which was likely to be changed from the 13th to 14th. Let us prove to the world that what, we were doing during the week was an earnest of what we would do when we won *Swaraj*, whether we won it in one year or six years. Mahatma Gandhi was writing the history of *Satyagraha* campaign and we must see that he added to the appendix that the *Satyagraha* week following his imprisonment was indeed the grandest that any human mind could conceive of. There was no need for more speeches, for speeches only meant that they had failed in their duty towards the people. She would tel them a fresh message of Mahatma Gandhi. He said that in one simple message that he wrote from his prison of Sabarmat, that the people of Bombay should make the Moderate and the Englishman but at ease. To some it sounded as an anti-climax of all his efforts But to her it appeared to be the very crown of his message. When they were implacable in their struggle for freedom in their struggle against injustice and inequalities, nevertheless they in their mission could see the great vision and conception and the ideal of liberty that would break down the system of tyranny and they had room for the tyrant and his sycophant. "Let it be recorded in the history of India that by our example of tolerance, love, and charity, we have drawn into our folds those who stand against us to-day concluded Mrs. Naidu

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 2.

Disturbed conditions in Northwest India have given local rain and snow in Northwest Baluchistan and on the hills from the Northwest Frontier Province to Almorah, with a few falls in North Punjab plains and North Rajputana. They are less marked to-day. Rain has fallen locally also in Assam.

The chief amounts are Sibsagar, Tezpur, Silchar, Murree half an inch Rawalpindi a quater; Sonmarg one; Madras, Fort Sandeman, Chaman a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan.

BELGIAN PRINCE ENGAGED TO ITALIAN PRINCESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Brussles.—The "Soir" states that the engagement between Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Yolanda of Italy will be officially announced on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Belgium.

IRISH BILL.

ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

Royal Assent has been given to the Irish Treaty Bill after amendments were adjusted between the two Houses.

"PROSPECTS FAIRER THAN EVER."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SANGUINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said he rejoiced at the Irish agreement and thought the prospects fairer than they had ever been. He was sanguine that he might yet see a contented Ireland and, within his lifetime, a united Ireland. Government, added Mr. Chamberlain, did not regard the Genoa Conference as a panacea for all ills but as a useful and necessary step in the progress of the world's recovery.

ULSTER'S ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons, Captain Charles Craig gave his assurance that the Ulster Government would do everything possible to co-operate with the Provisional Government to restore peace.

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

A TEST OF LOYALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

With a view to ascertaining the real position in the Irish Republican Army, the General Headquarters have issued a proclamation requesting loyal officers and men to report before to-morrow evening.

BOYCOTT OF BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Irish Free State Minister of Publicity, announces that at the request of the Catholics of Belfast, boycott of Belfast will be removed.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

FRACAS AT ASANSOL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

According to a communique issued to-day by the Agent of the East Indian Railway, approximately a further two hundred strikers resumed yesterday, mainly in the coal districts. At Asansol itself, there were over fifty resumptions.

Another *fracas* occurred this morning at Asansol, the strikers attacking some loyal workers. The mob did not disperse until the troops appeared on the scene. There was no firing on the night of the 30th. A dozen men of carriage and wagon department were attacked on the platform at Asansol.

In the Communique, it is further stated that so far only a very few strikers have been asked to vacate their quarters at Asansol, and strikers generally are still living in their quarters. In every case, in which dismissed men have been served with notices to vacate the quarters, their accounts have first been settled and their full dues have been made available.

A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In connection with rioting by the East Indian Railway strikers at Asansol about half a dozen soldiers are deputed to travel by each up and down mail and parcel express trains to guard the engine crews and guards.

INDIA'S DEBTS TO ENGLAND.

WILL IMPERIAL GOVT. ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

To-day's "Observer" ascribes the rally in the prices of Indian stocks since the middle of March to the belief prevalent in the financial circles that the Imperial Government will definitely back the next Indian loan issue. The paper says the question whether the Imperial Government will assume the responsibility for India's debts to England is more important in view of the powers now sought to raise the maximum of fifty million sterling here. The nervousness with regard to the political conditions in India, remarks the "Observer," has to some extent subsided, but it cannot be said that public confidence is sufficiently restored to ensure any striking success for the loan secured only on revenues of the Indian Government.

U. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

The U. P. Council was prorogued to-day *sine die*.

A resolution of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu recommending the release of all prisoners whose convictions were considered irregular by Mr. D. R. Lyle, the Special officer, was negatived by 25 votes against 24, Sir Ludvic saying in all 22 cases were considered by Mr. Lyle and of them 16 were [illegible] and 6 are being released.

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ONFERENCE

DECISION

Congress Commit-
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REMITTANCES TO ANGORA.

FURTHER INSTALMENT.

The Hon. General Secretary, Khilafat office writes to say:—

It was already announced in the Press that the intimation regarding the delivery of first two instalments of £20,000 and £60,000 to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Angora was received in this office. It is now hereby announced for public information that further remittances of £4,000 and £5,000 have also reached their proper destination.

Agent of the Netherland Bank, Bombay writes to Seth Chotani as follows:—Dear Sir, I beg to inform you having received by this mail a letter from my Amsterdam Head Office in which they inform me that they have received advice from the Imperial Ottoman Bank, London that your remittance dated 4th and 8th February for £4,000 and £5,000 respectively in favour of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Angora have been paid of which please take note Yours faithfully Agents Netherland Trading, Society Bombay (Branch).

SIR HENRY WHEELERS' APPOINTMENT

PRESS COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 1.

Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor designate Bihar and Orissa, will arrive here on Saturday 8th April.

Commenting on appointment of Sir Henry Wheeler, the "Express" congratulates him on his well deserved honour.

The "Searchlight" hopes he will bring to bear on his work sympathy and determination to help the province in its intense striving for the status of a unit of a self-governing country. The people of Bihar during Sir Wheeler's absence from this province have undergone complete transformation in their outlook and ideas.

The "Bihar Herald" describes him as one of those forceful administrators who make their presence felt. Sir Henry Wheeler is said to detest sham. The paper assures the new Governor that he will find plenty of new character to cleanse his province of his here and will need all his strength of pet aversion.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At the Police Court to-day, on the application of the Advocate General, the case against two of the accused in the Third Munitions Board Case, namely H. L. Stringer, Storekeeper of Naraoldanga Depot and A. F. Saldana, Contractor, were withdrawn and the Chief Presidency Magistrate directed their discharge. In this case there remains only one accused Mr. Waite, Deputy Controller, who will be placed on trial after the case against Billinghurst Blockburn, stodart and Michael now being tried was over.

LONDON INDIAN STUDENTS.

SHARING THE NATION'S SUFFERINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 12.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was confirmed here late in the evening of the 10th March, and in response to the great popular demand for a meeting of the Indian students in London to express their sense of grief and their participation in the sufferings of the Nation, a meeting was held at the Indian Students' Union and Hostel on Saturday, the 11th. After an appeal from the Chair at the outset to those assembled not to do or speak anything that Mahatma Gandhi would not wish for or approve of, and to show no ill feeling or hatred, even so much by a word, resolutions were passed to observe a complete fast and to hold two meetings for prayer, wherein all should join, on Sunday the 12th. It was also resolved to collect contributions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund during the next week. A Committee of eight, representing various parts of India, was appointed to draft and send a cable to India, and to consider the advisability of organizing a public demonstration. The Committee, which meet immediately after the meeting, sent the following cable to the All-India Congress Committee:—"London Indian Students share Nation's sufferings." As to the demonstration, it was decided, in view of the fact that a similar organization was being considered by the London Indian Association on a much bigger scale, that no separate demonstration should be undertaken.

Sunday, the 12th was a day of complete mourning. The lounge of the Shakespeare Hut, which is very much alive, active, and full of merriment on every Sunday, though crowded to-day, was pervaded all day by a strange calmness and unuttered grief. Everyone moved and spoke quietly, almost in whispers. The restaurant, a big, mooning, buzzing rendezvous, was almost completely deserted. A meeting was held for prayers at mid-day. Collection for the fund was carried on all afternoon.

In accordance with Mahatmaji's advice the usual programme of the evening was not interrupted, and the evening lecture and discussion took place as usual, with the exception of the concert programme. Instead a meeting of the Indian men and women in London, and of several European friends, was held, prayers were offered in Zud, Sanskrit, English, etc. by Parsees, Mahamadans, Hindus, and Christians, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "*Vande Mataram*". The scene was the most impressive in any Indian's memory [illegible] Before the day was over [illegible]

MAHATMA GANDHI.

KEPT IN YERAVDA JAIL.

RECORDING EXPERIENCES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April, 1.

Mr. Gandhi is engaged in recording his thoughts and experiences in the Yeravda Jail. He has taken no books with him for study.

"WAGING WAR."

MR. MAHOMAD HAJI'S STATEMENT.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, April 1.

The hearing of the case of waging war against Mahomed Hajee, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Tirur, was resumed yesterday by Mr. E. Narayana Iyer, I.C.S., Special Judge. Witness Parameswara Iyer, an unlicensed Vakil of Tirur, who was cross-examined by Mr. Nugent Grant, stated that on the night previous to the out-break of the rebellion, accused had convened a meeting and arranged to send messengers, who were Khilafat Volunteers, with letters on bicycles to all Khilafat offices to collect men to loot public offices and to take possession of Tirur but he had not actually seen it.

The village Munsiff of Tirur stated that the accused had organised a petrol system after the rebellion and that in spite of patrolling by Khilafat volunteers, there was no trouble, of any kind at Tirur after the 21st August last. He also stated that he had not threatened P. W. to give evidence against the accused.

THE STATEMENT.

After cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, the accused put in the following written statement:—

I deny that I am guilty of waging war against the King or of any other offence in connection with late rebellion in Malabar. I say that the police with the help of my enemies have intentionally distorted the truth in order to bring about my downfall, because I was actively interested in the Khilafat movement. In their efforts to secure my conviction, they have intentionally omitted to call persons of unquestionable respectability who are in a position, by reason of their presence at Tirur on the day of occurrence, to speak to the part I played in quelling that aspect of rebellion, which took place in Tirur on the 21st August last. Those persons were Mr. Deoultass, Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer and two Privates of the Leinsters. Far from being a rebel and taking a part as such in the attack upon railway line and combined offices at Tirur, these persons could tell the Court that I did everything in my power and influence to allay the fury of the mob and the fact that I saved the lives of police and the three Europeans above mentioned, who were hemmed in in combined offices at Tirur at the risk of my own safety. I further say that I did everything I could to restore order and prevent lawlessness, both at Tirur and Ponnani, and while I was Secretary of the Khilafat movement at Tirur, I deny that I ever advocated doctrines attributed to me of compassing the overthrow of British Government and substitution of a Khilafat Government, or in any way encouraged or countenanced violence as a means of redressing the grievances connected with the Turkish policy.

The Court then framed a charge against the accused under Section 121A.I.P.C., and posted the case for defence evidence to the 24th April.

NON-CO-OPERATORS IN PRISON.

STATISTICS FOR ASSAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At the Assam Legislative Council replying to a number of questions regarding imprisonment of the non-cooperators, the Government member said that 497 non-cooperators were imprisoned in the province from 24th November, 1921, to 31st January, 1922, the district figures being Cachar 8, Sylhet 12, Goalpara 50, Kamrup 119, Darrang 46, Nowgong 117, Sibsagar 107 and Lakhimpur 28. Eighty persons have been imprisoned for offences committed in connection with picketing, sales of excisable articles and foreign goods, 47 of these orders of imprisonment were passed as an outcome of complaints lodged by private buyers or sellers and 33 on police reports. Government have information of the following convictions of non-cooperators for using actual violence up to 2nd of January. Goalpara 8, Kamrup 41, Darrang 17, Sibsagar 10.

CHAURI CHAURA TRIAL.

3 WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 1.

In the "Chauri Chaura Case to-day Jagat Narain was the first witness examined. He described the volunteer organisation and their activities from Wednesday, the 1st February.

Next witness, Anter Dhobi, narrated how Constable No. 1 was killed. He was hidden in the house of one Gobardhan Halwai, whence the volunteers dragged him out and killed him near the Railway crossing gate.

The last witness was Inderjo Hajam. He described as to how the Constable No. 1's wife and two children were treated by the rioters. He could not [illegible]

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

MR. BHUSKUTE SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 1.

Mulshi Satyagraha Case in which Mr Bhuskute and others were prosecuted the Tata Company was decided to-day Mr. Naik, Sub-Divisional Magistra Prosecution against four was already withdrawn and they were discharged. Out of the remaining, one died during the trial Mr. Bhuskute and three others were sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine in default six months simple imprisonment. The rest nine were fined Rs. 50 each and bound over for a period of six months to keep peace. Mr. Bhuskute and others went to jail cheerfully asking all to keep the struggle going on and to save Mulshi.

POONA, April 1.

Judgment was given in the Mulshi Satyagraha case by Mr. Naik, Subdivisional Magistrate. Messrs. Bhusakute, Deshpande, Sathe, Bhavanya Mahal were sen- and a fine of Rs. 50 in default six months tenced to six months' simple imprisonment more. The remaining ten were fined Rs. 50 each and were bound over for six months. Notices under section 144 I. P. C. are also served to-day on Messrs. Sumant, Deva and Thundare and 19 others to abstain from obstructing the work of Tata Company at Mulshi. Great excitement prevails in the city and Mulshi.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN AGRA JAIL

ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 1.

Mr. Kedarnath who was recently released was re-arrested to-day. The Town Congress Committee has organised constructive work concentrating all efforts on Khadder sale. Some prisoners released to-day from the Central jail, report instances of harsh treatment meted out to political prisoners there. Mr. Nurmohammad Nilam and others are reported to have been punished severely by jail officials on 31st March for shouting "Gandhiji-ki-jai." Mr. Nurmohammad is said to have lost four teeth and to have received serious injuries. The officials' attitude is most condemnable.

AMERI[illegible] FRIENDSHIP FOR [illegible]MANY.

[illegible]AL OF ANCIENT TIES OF RESPECT."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

New York.—Prior to leaving for Berlin, Mr. Alanson Houghton, the new American Ambassador to Germany, said that he hoped to renew the ancient ties of respect and mutual service between the United States and Germany. America could not be contented as a nation, so long as her own fellow-citizens of German ancestry were embittered by a sense of injustice. The War was ended, declared Mr. Houghton, the loser must foot the bill, but the causes of the apportionment of blame were matters which he, for one, would no longer discuss. He considered that European civilisation at least would perish unless a practical reconciliation was worked out in Europe in a similar way to the dying-out hatred between the North and the South United States.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

RECORD RETURN FROM INCOME TAX

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.

Further details of revenue returns shew that expenditure amounted to £1,079,000,000 sterling, thus shewing a surplus of £46,000,000 compared with the estimated surplus of £177,000,000, the bulk of which, it was anticipated, would have been available for debt redemption; whereas, while the floating debt has been reduced by £246,000,000, this has been accomplished mainly by fresh borrowing. The most conspicuous feature of the returns is the achievement of the income tax payer, who has produced £399,000,000 sterling, compared with the estimated £410,000,000. Nevertheless, he has created a record. Another striking revelation is that since longer licensing hours have been introduced, the consumption of drink has steadily declined.

FALL IN BRITISH REVENUE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.

The revenue for the financial war ending 31st March amounts to:—

£1,125,000,000 sterling, as compared with £1,426,000,000 sterling of last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the drop of £189,000,000 sterling in Excess Profits Duty and £117,000,000 sterling in special receipts.

RUMANIAN VILLAGERS' FIGHT WITH WOLVES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 a.m. April 2.

London.—A grim story of Rumanian villagers' encounter with a pack of hungry wolves comes from Vienna. The animals entered the village of Pietrofim and killed five children. The peasants armed only with pitchforks and clubs tried to drive the

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

"[illegible]ITY AT THIS JUNCTURE."

[illegible]N PROGRESSIVE [illegible]ION'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

The following resolutions have been passed at the Council of the Indian Progressive Federation regarding Mr. Montagu's resignation:—

The Council of the Bombay Progressive Association places on record its profound regret at the resignation by the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu of the office of Secretary of State for India and gives expression to its sense of high appreciation of the very valuable and epoch-making services rendered by him to the cause of this country during his tenure of office as Secretary since 1917. While deploring the circumstances that forced his resignation, the Council hopes that it will not involve any change in the liberal policy of Constitutional Reform in India deliberately adopted by Parliament.

(2) The Council is emphatically of opinion that to his great enthusiasm for establishing and maintaining the principle of Liberty and Equality in the governance of India, his singular earnestness of purpose and his genuine liberalism, are largely due the famous Montagu-Chelmford Joint Report and the Reform Act of 1919, halting though it is.

(3) Whilst the Council is unable to endorse all the measures of Mr. Montagu's regime, and in particular his currency and exchange policy, and regrets his inability to control the rising tide of expenditure in India, both Military and Civil, and to give adequate relief in the matter of the Punjab wrong, it recognises the fact that he had to make his way amidst great difficulties and to work out his programme of Reforms in a Coalition Parliament in which the Tory element predominated. The Council is, however, convinced that India will for ever be grateful to Mr. Montagu and the Cabinet of which he was a member, for giving her a place in the League of Nations, and in the Imperial Cabinet, and will gratefully remember that his genuine liberalism was chiefly instrumental in securing the acceptance of the principle of equal rights for the Indian subjects of His Majesty, by His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Cabinet, and by most of the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire.

(4) The Council records with satisfaction Mr. Montagu's insistence on the right of India to publicly represent her wishes to His Imperial Majesty's Government on the question of the Treaty of Sevres and has heard with consternation that his resignation was due to the publication under his authority of the latest cablegram of the Government of India on the subject. This Council is emphatically of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to publish the cablegram in India in the interest of the peace and tranquillity of the country. It is deplorable that what was so obviously step of sagacious statesmanship, should have appeared a matter of such an aberration on the part of Mr. Montagu as to demand his resignation.

(5) The Council hopes however, that the Government of India's Khilafat cablegram, embodying the solid views of the entire body of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, including their Ministers, and the Frontier administrations, responsible for peace and tranquility of India, and the considered views of the Government of India itself, and reflecting the unanimous opinion not only of the Mahomedans but also of the entire community of India, will receive at the hands of His Majesty's Government the weight to which it is entitled; and hopes that the assurance of the Prime Minister to that effect will be realised.

(6) The Council is convinced that Mr. Montagu's resignation at this critical juncture is in the nature of a calamity, and trust that even though out of office he will continue to serve the cause of India as hitherto.

STEAMER 'JAPAN' ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.

Hongkong.—The six thousand ton British India steamer 'Japan' caught fire at Kowloon wharf. The forehold were flooded in order to save the vessel and the cargo was damaged by water. Salvage operations are being begun.

NEW FORCE FOR PALESTINE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.

A gendarmerie totalling 730 officers and men, in command of Colonel McNeill, will sail for Palestine next week. The [illegible] is very mobile and is equi[illegible] motor cars.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE [illegible]

(Reuter's T[illegible]
LO[illegible]

Key West.—A great [illegible] at Nassau, capital of W[illegible] ing millions of dollars [illegible] vessels have left here f[illegible] to an S. O. S. call.

HU[illegible]
NE[illegible]

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ANDHERI SADHAKASHRAM.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of his report of the work of the Sadhakashram, Andheri, for the period February 1921—December 1921, Mr. K. G. Deshpande, Acharya, says:—This Institution was originally started with the object of providing training to those non-co-operating college students who wanted to devote their life for the service of villagers. Later on promising young men who had lower educational qualifications but who had an equally strong desire for service in villages were admitted. The course originally adopted was as follows:—

(i) Religious instruction and spiritual training, (ii) the art of spinning and weaving, (iii) a practical course in agriculture, (iv) Indian economics and Politics, (v) Hindustani, (vi) Music, and (vii) Physical culture.

The Ashrama was started on the 9th of February 1921, with 26 students coming out of Arts, Medical and Engineering Colleges and representing almost all nationalists in India. But the majority of students belonged to Deccan and Gujerat. During the term there were 20 more additions.

The first batch was especially fine—in body, intellect and spirit. They went through a somewhat rapid course of training with great enthusiasm. All of them had attained proficiency in spinning and some in weaving. Two of them had taken to agriculture and the rest had sufficient insight to help them to study agricultural problems in villages. A few of them knew Hindi already while the rest made fairly good progress. Lectures in Politics and economics with special reference to Indian conditions, regular trips to surrounding villages gave them some idea of their future work. The spiritual training consisted chiefly in impressing on their mind the central principle that the non-co-operation movement is essentially a movement of self-purification and all practical problems of life must see their solution in spiritual development.

This batch of students participated in carrying out the Bezwada programme viz. the collection of the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enlisting of Congress members and the spread of spinning wheels and conducting of spinning classes.

The Second Quarter.—The admissions to the Ashrama during this period were 12. The new Sadhaks were taught spinning and weaving. We had five looms working, and also had the advantage of a regular teacher in weaving. Owing to Mahatmaji's insistence, that all energy should be concentrated on spinning and weaving the training in other branches was subordinated to the former branches. Besides the Sadhaks, we took 6 outsiders to be trained in this art.

The Third Quarter.—We had 15 admissions. Unfortunately they came to the Ashrama just when malaria established firm sway over our locality. We tried to get on as best as we could in spite of the severe attack of this enervating disease. Many Sadhaks were sent home. Those who had the courage to pull on had to be removed to Bombay. On the whole we passed very anxious days. The work was practically at a standstill.

Fourth Quarter.—We had ten admissions during this term. We recovered from the shock after about a month's stay in Bombay. During this period we did not remain idle. Weaving was practised in Mr. Belgaumwalla's factory and the loom set up by the Girgaum Congress Committee; assisted Mr. Gulzarilal in his Charkha propoganda and did such jobs as were assigned to us by the Provincial Congress Committee.

Besides the general work done by the Sadhaks, as above referred to, they were engaged in village organisation, Congress organisation, Ashram management, spinning classes and other Congress propaganda in towns and in conducting schools and general work of agitation.

The month of November was taken up by recuperation. In December the Ashrama revived its activities and is now showing its own self again.

We now give an analysis of the total admissions which number 83.

Those that are in the Ashrama including those on leave	30
Those that are working outside	15
Those who have kept connections with the Ashrama	22
Those who have left the Ashrama	14
The dead	2
Total	83

The Ashrama derived great benefit from the visits of distinguished persons. Mahatmaji's visit set them thinking earnestly for a whole week. So also the visits of Lala Lajpatrai and Shrijut Giridhari Lalji. Besides these the following ladies and gentlemen paid visits to the Ashrama:—Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, V. J. Patel, Umar Sobani, Mrs. Naidu, Sarala Devi Chaudharani, Atia Begum, Prof. Vijapurkar, Acharya Gidwani Lallubhai Samaldas. Many other well-wishers have taken the trouble to visit the Ashrama and given us valuable suggestions. As it will fill many lines to give their names we take this opportunity to render our grateful thank to each and every one of them.

GOUR MAHASABHA

(From a Correspondent.)

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Gour Mahasabha, wires from Brindaban under date April 1:—

"The Gour Mahasabha holds its 25th section at sacred Brindaban from 14th to 16th April. Ample accommodation has been provided for ladies also, who will hold a separate meeting. All are cordially invited to help in the uplifting of the community and thus of the country."

Towards the end of the month, Messrs. Constable hope to publish Colonel Repington's second diary under the title "After the war." Beginning immediately after the Peace Conference the narrative, after recording the author's impressions in most of the European capitals affected by the war, ends with an account of the Washington Conference, which he attended.

Miss Katherine Mansfield has scored a success with "The Garden Party, and other

REPRESSION IN TAMIL NADU

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

The following fortnightly report of Congress work in Tamil Nadu from 11-3-22 to 25-3-22 has been sent to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Aryabhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay:—

After Mahatma Gandhiji's arrest circulars were sent to all districts calling them to arrange for regular bonfire of foreign clothes. The following are the important centres where bonfires of foreign clothes took place.

Madras, Trichinopoly, Erode, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, Tinnevelley, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Kumbakonam and South Arcot.

I have also to mention that at various places the bonfires took place twice or even thrice.

REPRESSION

Trichinopoly.—Three volunteers were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. under Section 188, I. P. C. for picketing. Mr. Krishnamurthy was arrested under Section 107 and was sentenced to 1 year prison for refusing to furnish security. Orders under Section 144 were served on the following person:—Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, E. V. Ramasamy Naicker, General Secretary Tamil Nadu Congress, K. V. Subramaniam, and T. V. B Sastri, Trichy District Secretary.

Madura.—Mr. Umar Pulavar and Shamsuddin Saheb were sentenced to three months R. I. for picketting against orders under Section 144.

Orders under Section 144, were served on Muthukamatchi Mudaliar, Atmaram Swami and Pichai Pillai for one week in connection with arrack sales at Melur. Similar orders (General) for 24 hours issued against 12 persons and the public, prohibiting them from approaching within half a mile of the Taluq office.

Messrs. Sundaraja Ayyangar, Meenakshi Sundaram, Hussain Malik Khan and Mutalif Marcair were sentenced three months, the second only to two months R. I. for disobeying the order under Section 144.

The above four were sentenced also to 9 months except the second who was sentenced to 6 months R. I. for offences under rioting unlawful assembly and etc.

Sattur.—Orders under Section 144 were served on Messrs. E. V. Ramasamy Naicker and K. V. Subramaniam, prohibiting them from speaking.

SWADESHI

Tinnevelly.—1,250 lbs. of yarn sold. 2,000 lbs., of yarn is the weekly out-turn

Madura.—Dhaddar sold Rs. 230; spining wheels sold at 18.

Erode.—Khaddar brought from villages for Rs. 1,500 Kaddar sold at the office Rs. 1,000.

Trichinopoly.—Kaddar sold at office Rs. 1,000.

After Mahatma Gandhi's arrest there is a great rush for pure Kaddar. As reports are yet due from the district offices, details of the sales and etc., will be sent to you in our next report.

25th March.—Messrs. Shaik Abdul Khaddar Shaik Muhamad, Khawaja Mohideen and Thimma Reddi, who underwent six weeks rigorous imprisonment for picketing, were released to-day after the expiry of the period.

VOLUNTEERS.

Total number of volunteers according to the revised list is 769. Volunteers in Madura. Trichy and Erode do picketting. In Madras, Trichy, Erode and Madura they go about selling Kaddar and enrolling members for the Congress.—"Hindu.

REPRESSION IN MADURA.

Madura, March 24.—Four national volunteers Srijuts Sundaraja Iyengar, Meenakshisundaram, Mohamed Musthali Sahib and Kasim Maracair took trial before Mr. S. Kelu Nair, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Melur on the 18th under Section 188 on a charge of having disobeyed an 144 order issued by the Sub-Magistrate of Melur on the 17th March—the day fixed for the resales of arrack shops in Marur taluk—prohibiting them from remaining within a radius of four furlongs all round the Melur taluk Cutchery. The accused offered no defence. The Magistrate found all the four accused guilty and convicted the first three accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment each and the fourth accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment. After this conviction, the four patriots were produced on the same day before Mr. Ahmad Katherbatcha Sahib, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Madura for trial under Sections 143 and 145 I. P. C. and the Magistrate delivered judgment on the 20th March convicting the 1st, 3rd and 4th accused (Sundararaja Iyengar, Mahemed Musthali Sahib and Kasim Maracair) to nine months' R. I. each and the 2nd accused Meenakshisundaram to 6 months' R. I. Four others—Hanumantha Chetty, Eusoof, Sharusu, and Mohideen Pacha—who were also produced before Mr. Ahmad Kathebatcha Sahib, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Madura, for trial on the 18th March under Sections 143 and 145 I. P. C. tendered an unconditional apology and undertaking in view of which they were discharged by the Magistrate on the 20th. A second batch of four volunteers—Srijuta Somuservai, Abdul Kareem, Umapulavar, and Shamshudin were arrested by the Melur Police and placed on trial under Section 188 I. P. C., on the same charge, before Mr. S. Kelu Nair, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Melur, on the 20th and they too neither cross-examined any prosecution witnesses nor offered defence. The Magistrate convicted the 1st accused Somuservai to four months' R. I. and the rest—Abdul Kareem, Umarpulavar, and Shamshudin to three months' R. I. each.—"Hindu."

A public meeting of the citizens of Banosa and Babhli was held at Banosa district, Amraoti, on March 31st, to protest against Government permitting the location of a liquor shop on the high road near the railway station and the factory area, as a liquor shop at the place will prove a source of temptation to factory hands, railway passengers and school-children and cause molestation to female [illegible]

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Literature and Art.

INDIA'S COMING REVOLUTION.

"THE OPPRESSION OF THE POOR".—By C. F. Andrews, (Ganesh & Co., Madras.

"The oppression of the Poor", which appropriately forms the title of a new volume by that well known friend of India, Mr. C. F. Andrews, is by no means misleading. Those who have been at pains to go deep down into the lower strata of life in India have long felt considerably dissatisfied with the existing state of things. Mr. Andrews has not chosen the title haphazard. His intimate knowledge and long experience of Indian life have convinced him that there is something rotten to the core in the present day state of things, which only "a system of Government which is aloof from the people", can afford to ignore, Mr. Andrews feels that "the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political', but "far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age-long problem of the suffering of the poor". The book is in effect a protest against the relentless "industrial system of sweated labour, which has tended to destroy domestic life, to blight childhood, to create centres of immorality and drunkenness, and thus to form a new Indian population saturated with all the vices of the slums of the industrial West," and also against "the systems of 'Forced Labour' of each and every kind. which still exist in terrible and relentless power in almost every province of British India and in the Indian States". Nor does Mr. Andrews overlook that terrible curse of untouchability, which goes back to those earlist centuries, when the colour bar was drawn against anyone whose skin was not of the same pur as that of the conqueror", and he, therefore, pleads rightly that this course of untouchability "must first be removed, if India is ever truly to be free." Nor is he alone in this plea for the poor and the oppressed. It will be remembered how Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress have made the question one of the main planks in national work. The result of Mahatmaji's insistence and his own example have already produced a change of outlook among the people, which is truly wonderful.

Mr. Andrews tells the story of that ghastly tragedy at Chandpur in Eastern Bengal, which was perpetrated by the Gurkha soldiers at midnight on the unsuspecting Assam refugees. "No valid excuse can be put forward for this action" Mr. Andrews says, and yet Sir Henry Wheeler, who has just lately been appointed Governor of Behar, felt no qualms of conscience in defending the essential inhumaneness of the Gurkha outrage.

In utter contrast to the irresponsible, and even callous behaviour of officialdom was the action of the people themselves. "At the sight of the persecuted and oppressed refugees thus left shelterless and destitute, at the sight of the wounds which weak women and children had received on their bodies, the towns people of Chandpur, quick in sympathy and pity, took them at once that very night as their own guests. It was an act of tenderness that should never be forgotten. . . . . they never thought for a single moment of the danger, of the risk of cholera infection. They accepted these refugees as their own, and gave them all they had with lavish hospitality." "The nobility shown, during those days of stress and strain, by all classes of the community', including the doctors, the National and other volunteers, and railway and steamship employees and dock labour ..., has by no means been exaggerated. Regardless of risks and sufferings to themselves, all these laboured day and night in the service of destitute humanity, in manner that is worth... a is a comment... or admiration. It ... on the methods of Government that the National Volunteers who were capable of the highest degree of self-sacrifice and self-effacement have been "proclaimed" illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Medical-men like Dr. Sresh Banerji who did not spare themselves in those days, together with a large proportion of those selfless volunteers are to-day in prison for political offences!

Compare and contrast with the noble behaviour of Chandpur people, the conduct of the Bengal Government. "My indictment" of the Bengal Government, in the name of humanity is this," Mr. Andrews, says "that they have oppressed the poor where pity was needed; they have employed violence, where tenderness was required; they have brought down their Gurkha soldiers where human nature itself was calling aloud for sympathy and compassion. they have forfeited the good name of a humane Government. And what is an added injury, when this brutal outrage has been committed, they have called in their Director of Public Information to justify it to the public through the columns of the daily press."

The incidents connected with the exodus of "coolies" from the Assam tea-plantations and the deadlock at Chandpur are not likely to be forgotten easily. The moral of it all is this, that the Government in this cvountry has, by its actions come "more and more to side with the rich, with the powerful, against the poor and the oppressed . . . . . that is vested interests, with the capitalists with why the poor, in their misery, have flocked to the banner of Mahatama Ganrhi, who is himself the poorest of the poor, and who understands his own poor people." And, also, the people, as a whole, have been barning "to honour and, to serve the poor and the oppressed," and in a sense, the ... has brought out the essential nobility and good nature of the people. One thing, however, we cannot forget and it is this that "the misery caused by the sense of oppression is the greatest driving force of our own age. It is driving the multitudes of India to revolution". To repeat what was said at the outset, "the revolution through which India 's passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor'' To say that Mr. Andrews has done yeoman service to the cause of India's poor would be superfluous, the more so in view of the fact that he has dedicated his life in the service of humanity and has adopted India as his Motherland.

THE LOKAMANYA

Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, being a short life of Mr. Tilak with essays on Mr. Tilak's career by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Published by the Sarasa-Vangmaya-Pracharak Mandali, Bombay.

This instructive little collection in Marathi of all the laudatory references to Mr. Tilak's career and political achievement which were published at the time of his death and during the critical period in the history of Indian agitation which followed, is the 35th volume in the series which the enterprising firm of Mr. T. N. Pangal is bringing out to interest the rapidly growing Marathi reading public. To be expected to pay rupee one and annas eight for a volume of this type is rather too much for the average Marathi reader, but to him Mr. Pangal offers a tempting bait. To the subscribers to this series, which we suppose means, the regular clients of Mr. Pangal and to the members of the Indian National Congress, the Congress Sabhasadas—as the Marathi has it—the pleasure and privilege of buying this volume can be secured at half the price. So we combine business with political education.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar did not fail to pay a discriminating tribute to the greatest political fighter against the Indian bureaucratic system the day after his death. On the 2nd of August, 1920 he wrote: "We all feel the loss as national. He has died fighting disease as bravely as he fought for his country courageously. He has made his mark in history." This little bunch of essays opens with this tribute and the essays that follow being the major part of them from the incisive pen of Mr. Kelker, his devoted lieutenant for many years—are full of interesting matter, shrewd political analysis and a host of quotations from Mr. Tilak's speeches particularly during the period from 1916 to 1919 when Mr. Tilak travelled all over Northern and Central India to expose the hollowness of the official contention that India had already received a substantial measure of selfgovernment. The volume has become additonally interesting with the inclusion in it of a synopsis with dates of Mr. Tilak's life a mention of some interesting anecdotes in that wonderful career. We hope the present volume will find eager and sympathetic translators in other Indian languages.

MARATHI STAGE.

GANDHI TOPI OR THE GANDHI CAP

The drama is written by Mr. S. N. Tadpatrikar. It was staged at Nagpur by the Lokmanya Dramatic Company on Christmas eve last year. It has been written, the author tells us in the preface, to show how the Gandhi cap which symbolises the non-co-operation movement fits the Maratha wearer.

Vasant, the hero ... of the piece is a student in the ... final M.B.B.S. Class. Without being made acquainted with the mental processes of his mind during the days of tension which followed the Nagpur Congres, we are introduced to him as a full-fledged non-co-operator, who turns his back on his college at the call of the country.. The drama would certainly have been the richer if the conflict in the hero's mind, before he crossed the Rubicon had been clearly portrayed. Vasant must have been more than human if he never thought of his M.B. B.S. degree, never thought of balancing utilities, never tried to deceive his conscience by special pleading. But it is not difficult to imagine why he took the right step. Youth wants to live dangerously; more, it has always before it the three visions of love, patriotism and religion. Being convinced that non-co-operation was the only remedy to break his country's fetters, he did not want an exception to be made in his case, he did not want to play the shirker. Further, as he tells us later on, he valued know... ... he had already got and not a d... which did not raise one's height even by a ...'s length.

His sister Venu is also a non-co-operator. She is a teacher in the National Girls' School. Their elder brother Trimbak, a Government servant is a typical Maratha gentleman. Be patriots by all means, he advices them, but why these extreme steps? Did Lokamanya Tilak ever ask students to leave their schools and colleges ... and again this poser ... Again ... figures in the drama. The author is ... right in giving prominence to it. ... The Maratha mind has been often honestly troubled, as to why Mahatmaji should have made a fetish (according to them) of boycotting colleges and law courts which the Lokmanya never felt the necessity of this step in his patriotic work. The Maratha is too hard-thinking to appreciate the fact that sentiment plays a large part in the affairs of men. What more natural than that the people of India should refuse to extend voluntary co-operation to a Government which has yet to apologise for the crawling order and has yet to right the Khilafat wrongs? The Maratha politicians, and all those who replace sentiment by cold calculatins, are bound to read in the non-co-operation programme a Chinese puzzle.

The remark as to the absence of development of character in the hero, applies also to other characters in the drama and considerably detracts from its merit. The heroine Lila, is the daughter of a non-co-operating pleader, who in his moments of weakness rues having suspended practice. It is quite natural that with Lila to encourage him, Vasant threw himself heart and soul into the non-co-operation movement and went picketing liquor shops. We are not told, however, how Lila entered into his life, what each admired in the other. In bringing Lila and Vasant together, the dramatist has overlooked, perhaps because he could not help it, that the rigidity of Hindu society does not admit of free intercourse between the sexes, however dignified, however above reproach it may be. But the inexorable law of *Karma*, which bridges distance and brings lovers together, from the remotest corners of the world, works even in such society through certain make-believes.

The climax is reached when the picket Vasant is arrested on the charge of interfering with the liberty of a citizen to get drunk. Lila's father goes to the Court to save him from the clutches of law, though he has suspended practice. Vasant, in the spirit of a true non-co-operator, and that spirit is by no means wanting in Mahrashtra. spurns legal assistance but is acquitted, thanks to the admission of the villain's dupe that he had trumped up a charge against Vasant. Then suddenly comes the anti-climax. The hero and the heroine vow that they will not get married till Swaraj is won.

There is little humour in the composition. However, with all its defects of technique the drama is good in parts and gives, on the whole, a faithful picture of the working of the Maratha mind, so far as the non-co-operation movement is concerned

FOR INVESTORS.

Guide-Book for Investors in the Government of India Securities.

This little brochure is an attempt of the Government of India to popularise their securities with the Indian investor. It would be unreasonable to expect in this hand-book any appreciation of the real economic significance of this debt, and the pressure of its charge upon the Indain public. We would not, therefore, condemn the book merely because it omits to inform the reader that the total debt of 561 crores on the 31st March, 1921, since increased by about 80 crores or a total of nearly 650 crores, is a burden on a people whose total annual national income is not even 1,000 crores, and from whom a net revenue of over 200 crores has to be raised to secure and support the debt charge. We would not condemn it because it withholds the information—or does not make it pointed enough—that for the last four years the ordinary revenue, in spite of repeated additions to taxation, has failed to meet the ordinary expenditure; and that without a radical orientation of policy in this regard there is no prospect of any equilibrim in the near future. We would not condemn it merely because it fails to enlighten the would-be investor that while all Indian loans, unless specially exempted, are liable to the Indian income and super taxes, the sterling debt of the Government of India is held to be exempt from such taxation. It is not the aim of this book to afford such insight into the mysteries of Indian financing, and so we can only consider and praise its descriptive chapters detailing the form and variety of the securities, the mode of investment, and the means of getting the interest. There are useful appendices on the conversion and transfer of loans, as well as on rules regarding investment through the Post Office, and the issue of duplicates for lost securities. We cannot do better than commend it to the for gilt-edged securities who wants to combine safety with a certain yield, only sounding a note of warning against the risks of depreciation, which the pamphlet under review has conveniently omitted to discuss.

SOCIAL AMITY

Modern Indian Etiquette by Syed Fakhruddin Aboobakar El Edroos, B.A., of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.

Let us be just to the author of this entertaining work and quote even at the risk of trespassing upon valuable space the full title of the volume. He calls it "Modern Indian Etiquette, of mixed society, describing ancient social usages and important modern Indian manners and customs aiming at social amity between Indians and non-Indians." Mr. Edroos dedicates his work" to the Peace-Loving Civilised Brotherhood of the World" We cannot imagine that the world or even the civilised brotherhood portion of it will feel interested in the problem of how a young official new to India should behave towards the Indians or get excited over the author's lament that" although in recent years Clubs have developed to increase social amenities between Europeans and Indians and are patronised by high officials, barriers arise which prevent each class feeling quite at home with the other." Mr. Edroos, however, has hopes that these barriers will soon crumble down and the united wall of friendliness will replace them. It is all a question of misunderstanding the etiquette of each other according to Mr Edroos and we are given to understand that such mis-understanding can be "easily remedied by a close study of the customs and manners of Indians as shortly described in this booklet and by experience of their feelings and susceptibilities."

Mr. Edroos evidently has had interesting readers of his manuscript. He thanks "two well known oriental scholars Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., and Mr. Otto Rothfield, I.C.S., for the kindly interest they have taken in his work." We are not exactly aware of the oriental scholarships of these two gentlemen but if the interest they have taken in this volume becomes infectious and their cousins in the other services as also their business cousins in India were to look in to the various suggestions of Mr. Edroos and remember them, when on occasions race prejudice blinds their vision and makes them forget good manners, there might possibly be some use for the work of Mr. S. F. A. El Edroos.

A MARATHI IDYLL.

SUKHA SWAPNA.—(By Shriram Govind Bedekar, Puranik Wadi, Dadar. Price As. 6.)

The poem under review may best be described as an idyll of middle class life. Mr. V. M. Joshi, perhaps the best among living marathi novelists, has honoured the author with a preface. Like Wordsworth, the poet has aimed at de... depicting the romantic and the poet... incidents of everyday life. The ... love of lover for his beloved ... taboo, but perhaps because 'woman' is absolutely necessary for the poetry of life, Mr. Bedekar has made fraternal affection his theme. The poem has received prizes from the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society and Indore Granthottejake Mandal.

TYPOGRAPHY

Authors' and Printers' Dictionary. By F. Howard Collins. (Price 3s. 6d.).

This is a very useful typographical guide, full of valuable hints, instructions and suggestions on printing, publishing and editing. The Dictionary emphasises the importance of economy in printing charges in view of the high cost of production. "There are only two ways in which the cost of a book can be substantially reduced; by increase in the number of copies printed and sold, or by reduction of bulk. It is probable indeed, that the English-reading public will accustom itself to flimsy, perhaps even to paper bindings, and the public will certainly have to put up with smaller and closer type. But such economies will not make any vital difference, you cannot make books cheap by making them nasty." The Dictionary contains all the technical words in the realm of typography and as such it is an invaluable reference book for authors, printers, proof-readers and compositors. It would have been complete if a chapter on marks used for proof correction were added to it. We recommend it to authors, printers and journalists.

Towards the end of 1919 Professor H. J. C. Grierson announced the discovery in Hamilton Palace of a large folio containing designs by William Blake illustrating the 1790 edition of Gray's poems. This album, containing 116 plates in monochrome and six in colours, has been reproduced full size by the collotype process, at the Oxford University Press. A limited edition is now announced by Mr. Milford for immediate publication, with an introduction by Professor Grierson.

Forthcoming books from the Oxford University Press include "The Government of India'," a brief historical survey by Sir Courtenay Ilbert sometime Clerk of the House of Commons and Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; a further volume in the "Calendar of the Court Minutes of the East India Company by Miss Ethel Bruce Saintsbury, carrying the record through 1660-1663 within introduction by William Foster, E.I.E., and fifth edition of the first volume of Sir Anson's "Law and Custom of the Constitution" that dealing with Parliament by Maurice L. Gwyer.

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